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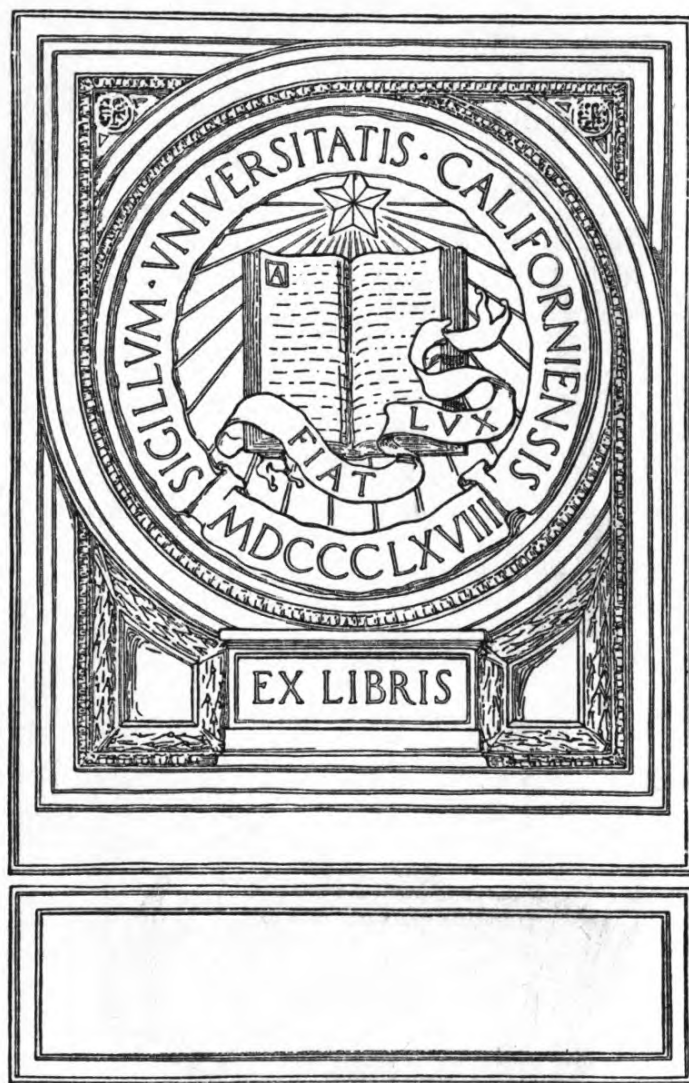
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(NUMISMATIC NOTES  
AND MONOGRAPHS

No. 85



THE EIGHTH AND NINTH  
DURA HOARDS

BY  
ALFRED R. BELLINGER

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY  
BROADWAY AT 156TH STREET  
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1939



## PUBLICATIONS

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### The American Journal of Numismatics, 1866-1920.

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The American Numismatic Society. Catalogue  
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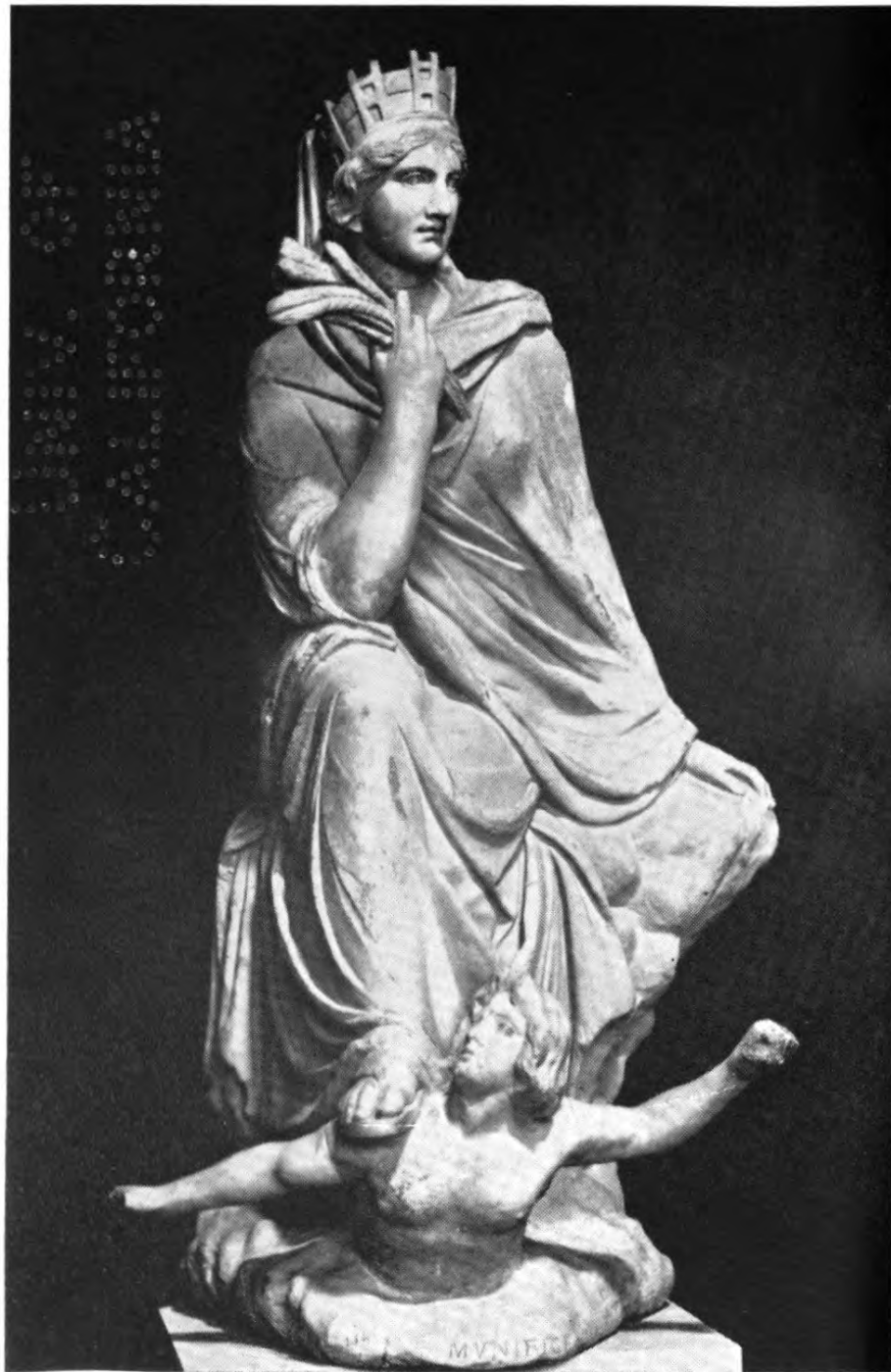
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## TYCHE OF ANTIOCH

# THE EIGHTH AND NINTH DURA HOARDS

BY

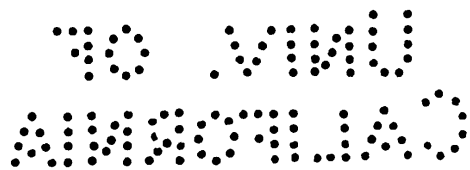
ALFRED R. BELLINGER



THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY  
BROADWAY AT 156TH STREET  
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## THE EIGHTH AND NINTH DURA HOARDS

BY ALFRED R. BELLINGER

### INTRODUCTION

The finds of bronze coins which have been designated Hoards Eight and Nine were unearthed at Dura in 1932-33. Since they were not found simultaneously they were given separate numbers, but it is certain that they actually belong together. Both were under the floor of the same room and the composition of both is the same. In the manuscript catalogue at Yale their contents are distinguished but here they are treated as a single body. The labor of cleaning them was undertaken by the American Numismatic Society, by Mr. Noe and Mr. Mosser in particular to whose perseverance I am extremely grateful. After their removal to New Haven some further work was done on them by Mr. Henry McClintock of Yale College and their preparation for publication has been much assisted by the staff of the Art School, especially Mrs. Gordon Haight, and by Miss Dorothy H. Cox of the University Library.

The historical and economic significance of this material has been analyzed in some detail in the *Dura Preliminary Report VII-VIII*, pp. 391-421. The accompanying map and chart will show the general distribution of the pieces which is closely parallel to that of the chance finds. The collection

<sup>1</sup>  
M53276

was apparently begun about 220 and represents the coins in normal circulation at the time of the city's fall. The surprising frequency of coins from the Pontus, which has already been commented upon in the Reports, is explained by the fact that in their period (the beginning of the Third Century) none of the mints which usually supplied Mesopotamia with large bronzes was in operation, and the cities of the Pontus for the time being served the whole eastern *limes*. The pieces from mints in Greece were undoubtedly imported by recruits of Caracalla. Otherwise the cities represented are about what one would expect.

Certain of the more prominent types invite separate discussion.

### TYCHE

About the beginning of the third century B. C., Eutychides of Sicyon made for the city of Antioch a statue of Tyche of gilded bronze.<sup>1</sup> The goddess wore a headdress of walls and towers, which shows that she was conceived not as a symbol of abstract Fortune, but as an embodiment of the city itself. Her local significance was further emphasized by her rocky seat, which represented Mount Silpius, and by the river god of the Orontes, shown at her feet as a half figure with arms extended as though

<sup>1</sup> Pausanias, VI, 2.6. John Malalas (Ed. Dindorf) p. 276. An excellent general account of Tyche was published by F. Allègre under the title *Etude sur La Déesse Grecque Tyché* (Paris, 1889). Chapter III, "Représentations figurées de Tyche" contains most of the material here presented. Cf. also the introduction to *B. M. C. Galatia*, pp. lx-lxii and the article "Tyche" in Roscher's *Lexicon*.

swimming. This was by no means the earliest statue of Tyche, but it became very popular and in Antioch itself was used as the city's device on the coins, beginning with Tigranes of Armenia, 83–69 B.C.<sup>2</sup> and continuing to the last autonomous bronze under Valerian, 253–257 A. D.<sup>3</sup> Moreover, when Julian made his celebrated attempt to revive paganism, he had coins issued from the imperial mint at Antioch with Apollo on the obverse and this figure of Tyche on the reverse,<sup>4</sup> and, what is much more surprising, the goddess reappears on little bronzes struck at Antioch by Justin I and Justinian I, 527 A. D.<sup>5</sup>

There is much variation of detail: on the best known copy that has come down to us—the Vatican statuette—the right arm is bent upward; more generally it is extended; the right hand most often holds ears of wheat, but sometimes a palm branch and sometimes a cornucopia. The general attitude, however, is always the same when the whole figure is shown and we may be sure that the turreted busts which appear from the time of Severus Alexander on are derived from the same statue.<sup>6</sup> Their

<sup>2</sup> *B. M. C. Seleucids*, Pl. xxvii, 5, 6.

<sup>3</sup> *B. M. C. Galatia*, p. 232.

<sup>4</sup> Cohen VIII, p. 43, No. 1.

<sup>5</sup> *B. M. C. Byzantine I*, p. 24, No. 10 f.

<sup>6</sup> It is not so easy to make a simple case for the turreted busts of earlier occurrence such as those at Caesarea in Cappadocia and Laodicea-ad-Mare. There is no evidence that Eutychides invented the turreted crown as distinctive of the city Tyche. Indeed it is much more likely that he merely employed for his group a conception already familiar, and therefore, such busts, though later than his statue, may have an origin quite independent of it.



identity is made plain by the ram over the head, which occurs in the same position with the full figure on coins of Elagabalus and thereafter. K. O. Müller conjectured that this was a sign of the zodiac, commemorating the time of year when the city was founded, and the suggestion has been commonly adopted.<sup>7</sup> Of course it is out of the question that it should have formed a part of Eutychides' group; its true relation is shown on the bronzes of Trajan Decius and his successors, where it surmounts the tetrastyle shrine within which Tyche is seated. Malalas reports that Trajan erected such a shrine for the statue, though he says nothing of the ram above.

His description does, however, include material which our copies do not. Tyche, he says, is crowned by the kings Seleucus and Antiochus. Now it is generally agreed that the kings were no part of Eutychides' original design but were later additions, though no date is assigned to them. Allègre, following Müller, takes it for granted that the Antiochus represented is the son of Seleucus Nicator.<sup>8</sup> Malalas' words imply that both monarchs were crowning Tyche, which would doubtless be possible, though somewhat awkward and, I think, an arrangement without parallel. It is reasonable to follow

<sup>7</sup> Cf. Cumont: article "Gad" in Pauly-Wissowa-Kroll, *Real-Encyclopädie*.

<sup>8</sup> Rostovtzeff suggests Antiochus the father of Seleucus for whom the town was named (Appian *Syr.* 57) in which case the latter would be the dedicant, the former the semi-divine figure crowning Tyche, the reverse of the arrangement discussed below. This seems to me much less likely.

instead the analogy offered by those coins of Severus Alexander which show the Tyche of Antioch being crowned by the emperor while another Tyche of a different kind stands to her left.

We may imagine, then, a group whose central figure is the Tyche of Eutychides with Seleucus to the right, crowning her, while Antiochus stands to the left. But what is the significance of these additional figures and by whom were they set up? An interpretation is afforded by a bas-relief discovered at Dura in 1935 and discussed by Rostovtzeff.<sup>9</sup> It shows the Gad of Dura (the Semite counterpart of Tyche) under the form of Zeus Olympius, enthroned. To his right is Seleucus Nicator, identified by the Palmyrene inscription, crowning him; to his left stands the dedicant. The date is A. D. 158. It is astonishing to find the first Seleucus at so late a time, and the only possible explanation seems to be that he was the center of a cult worship which outlasted the temporal power of his descendants.<sup>10</sup> In this relief, therefore, both the Gad and Seleucus are to be regarded as divine, while the third figure, the mortal dedicant, does honor to them both. On this analogy, in the group at Antioch, Tyche would be crowned by the divine Seleucus while Antiochus would occupy the position of dedicant. The latter would be the reigning king and might be the second or third of the name quite as easily as the first.

<sup>9</sup> ΠΡΟΓΟΝΟΙ *Journal of Hellenic Studies* IV (1935), especially pp. 64, 66.

<sup>10</sup> For the question of the Seleucid cult see the article of Rostovtzeff cited above.

## 6 THE EIGHTH AND NINTH

Now in the time of Severus Alexander the assumption of divine honors by the living Emperor was so regular a convention that there is no difficulty in supposing that he occupies in his group the same position that Seleucus did in the earlier one. The second Tyche would then represent the dedicant. Allègre has already seen the significance of this duplication. Both Tyches stand for the city, but the first is the permanent and essential spirit of the place, the second an embodiment of the citizens actually concerned in the dedication. This second figure of the goddess, standing holding a cornucopia, is of a type equally familiar and perhaps more ancient than that of Eutychides; it has been conjectured that it is derived from a statue of Praxiteles.<sup>11</sup> It was evidently used for city goddesses throughout Asia Minor and would have been instantly understood even if there was no dedicatory inscription. The whole group is represented not only on coins but also on contemporary gems, one of which is in the collection of Mr. Newell; the Metropolitan Museum has three.

There is no way of telling whether Alexander and Tyche directly replaced Seleucus and Antiochus, or whether there was an interval when Eutychides' group was restored to its original state. The earlier coins show Tyche with no accompanying figures, but, if Malalas is right, they still formed part of the group in the time of Trajan.<sup>12</sup> It is likely, however,

<sup>11</sup> Imhoof-Blumer and Gardner, *Journal of Hellenic Studies* 1885, p. 56.

<sup>12</sup> My colleague Dr. Brown acutely suggests, however, that in

that Alexander's additions were later removed. Not only is this inherently probable on historical grounds, but the type of Decius, showing Tyche in a tetrastyle shrine which she occupies with no room for other figures, seems to be a true picture of the monument as it appeared in his time.

It was the Tyche of Antioch which became the pattern for city goddesses in the Mesopotamian cities with whose mints we are here concerned.<sup>13</sup> Edessa, Carrhae, Nesibi, Singara and Rhesaena all show the seated figure and the river god, though the last named makes use of the other form of Tyche as well. But it is not simply a case of one mint copying the type of another. At some periods certain Syrian mints were so closely connected that the same obverse die could be used for two cities,<sup>14</sup> and a similar relation existed between Nesibi and Singara, but there was no such connection between Antioch and Mesopotamia. Rather it is a case of these cities borrowing from Antioch her Tyche to be used in statues or pictures of their own, these later to be reproduced on the coins. Proof of this is found in the fresco of the Tribune from Dura<sup>15</sup> where the Tyche of Palmyra and that of Dura, so

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this case and that of the relief from Dura we may have to do with a cult restored by Trajan and not one that had continued to his time.

<sup>13</sup> It had also an extended vogue outside of Mesopotamia. A list of the cities where it was used is given by C. Bosch, *Die Kleinasiatischen Münzen der Römischen Kaiserzeit*, Teil II, Band 1, 1 Hälfte, pp. 254-256.

<sup>14</sup> *B. M. C. Galatia*, p. 129, No. 43.

<sup>15</sup> Cumont, *Fouilles*, Pls. xlix-li.

entitled, appear in the form of seated women with turreted headdresses, though the details are altered to suit the particular cases. Doubtless all the cities of the district had similar representations which showed the same general indebtedness to Antioch and the same minor variations. For example, the coins of Philip from Nesibi show Tyche seated in a tetrastyle shrine as do those of Decius from Antioch, but, in the former case, the ram over her head is within the shrine and therefore part of the group. As already remarked, this would be absurd, if not impossible in sculpture in the round, but it is quite understandable if the *agalma* of Nesibi was a painting or a relief. As the illustrations will show, there is some variety in the style, but greater differences between periods than between mints so that we can get no reliable idea of the quality of the originals.

In the descriptions of the coins, references to Tyche without further details mean the type of Eutychides when the full figure is shown, the type with veil and turreted headdress, when it is only a bust. It is to be noted that the alternate type is regularly used on the Pontic coins of Septimius Severus, and Rhessaena and Gabala show still other forms.

#### THE ROMAN TYPES OF RHESAENA

In contrast with the poverty of subjects of the other Mesopotamian mints Rhessaena presents an interesting variety of which the vexillum and the colonist ploughing are entirely Roman in character while the complicated scene of the two Tyches

clasping hands and the accessory eagles on most of the types have a distinctly Roman look compared with the simple patterns of the neighboring cities. Rhesaena's part in the hoard is too small to justify more than the reminder of this dissimilarity. A special monograph on Rhesaena is being prepared by Carl O. Castelin of Prague which will deal with the civic types at length.

#### THE PYRE OF AMASIA

The types of Amasia are partly of imperial, partly of local significance. Of the former, the commonest is that which shows two figures in togas clasping hands. The most probable explanation of this is that it represents Caracalla and Geta in their joint consulship of 205. It is no valid objection that the same scene reappears dated in the next year, for there was evidently no effort to revise the list of subjects for the second year of the issue. A more puzzling thing is that so far no example of this type has been found with Geta on the obverse. To be sure Geta's coins are not numerous and this may be merely accident, but one would have expected that type to be most particularly associated with him. Nevertheless, it can hardly be doubted that the figures are the two brothers.

The standing Tyche needs no further comment, but there is a group of coins bearing the picture of a flaming pyre which deserves some discussion. It should be remarked at the beginning that the structure is not an altar as it is called in the British Museum Catalogue, but a burning pyre sometimes

of two stages. This agrees well with the description of a sacrifice of Mithradates to Zeus Stratios described by Appian (*Mithr.* 66).<sup>16</sup> Zeus Stratios was a deity of barbarous origin having some affinity to Ahura-Mazda and regarded as a sun god. The eagle and the quadriga which frequently appear on or above the pyre presumably refer to him. Cumont believes that the tree or trees beside the pyre symbolize the sacred grove which he supposes to have surrounded it.<sup>17</sup> But however appropriate a sacred grove may be to a temple, it seems doubtful if it could have stood about this pyre. According to Appian's account, the flames were visible a thousand stades away and it took several days for the place to cool off enough for people to come back to it. Surely no trees could live to become venerable if they were near enough to such a bonfire to be regarded as an adjunct! Moreover the trees of the coin do not appear to be either pine or oak. Figure 1 shows the peculiar form, with twisted stems and round head often, though not always, surrounded by a circle of dots which seem to represent fruit. The tree on the pyre is obviously a pine, and the smaller shoots to right and left are of still another kind, so that the die-sinker must have known how to differentiate. The appearance of the tree beside

<sup>16</sup> This was first pointed out by Cavedoni (*Bull. d. Inst.* 1840, pp. 70 f.) and the matter has since been treated by Cumont (*Studia Pontica* II, pp. 176 ff.) and Cook (*Zeus* II. 2, pp. 974 ff.).

<sup>17</sup> There are still pine trees on the site of the temple of Zeus Stratios at Amasia and Pliny reports that venerable oaks stood beside the temple of Zeus Stratios at Heraclea (Cumont *op. cit.*, pp. 174, 177, 180 n. 1).



the pyre is much more that of an olive or possibly a fig. I confess that I cannot offer the least suggestion as to its meaning or explain its position, but the theory of the sacred grove does not seem to me tenable.

There are certain other variations of this type, rare or unpublished, of which I present drawings since the coins themselves are none too clear. In Figure 2 the second stage of the pyre seems to be separated from the first by a pine branch; in Figure 3 the eagle is under a pediment for which no building can be seen and in Figure 4 he is perched on a very dead bull. Waddington speaks of Mithraic elements, and one is naturally reminded of the Mithraic bull, though I cannot find that he is ever shown in such a position. But M. Cumont, whose word on such a question is authority, writes me that the suggestion of Mithraism is a mistake. He believes that the type should be compared with the Cappadocian bronzes of an eagle on a bull's head to which he refers in an article entitled "L'Archevêché de Pédachtoé et le Sacrifice du Faon,"<sup>18</sup> but he admits with pleasant candor that this is merely explaining *obscurum per obscurius*. Figure 5 shows an astonishing modification of the quadriga type. The chariot itself is invisible but the horses—or rather the foreparts of the horses—are placed one pair above another. Whether this is an individual experiment in perspective or whether the sun god on occasion drove a kind of divine stage coach, the effect is to

<sup>18</sup> *Byzantion* 1931, pp. 521–529.

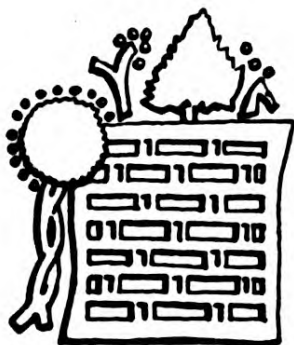


Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5

eliminate the deity himself altogether. It may be that only future excavation at Amasia itself will make clear the significance of these curious details but it has seemed worth while to call attention to features which are new.

Mention ought also to be made of the hitherto unknown type of the seated river god Iris (p. 77, No. 319) though it is similar to others previously known.

#### THE TEMPLES OF NEO-CAESAREA

Much the commonest type from Neo-Caesarea is a tetrastyle temple, and this apparent monotony may obscure the fact that it is not a single building that is shown, but a number of different ones. Not only are some Ionic and some Corinthian but the statues visible between the columns show a surprising diversity. Unfortunately the scale is so small and the relief so low that their identity is never certain and frequently not even to be guessed. I have included in the catalogue such conjectures as I could make. Without counting too minute details, there appear to be fifteen separate sanctuaries on the pieces in this hoard. The happy excavator of Neo-Caesarea ought to find the world's finest collection of tetrastyle temples!



	EDSSA	CARRHAE	RHESAENA	NESIBI	SINGARA	SAMOSATA	ZEUGMA	CYRRHUS	HIEROPOLIS	ANTIOCH	EMESA	GABALA	LAODICEA	SELEUCIA	DAMASCUS	ARADUS	TOTAL
DOMITIAN 81-96										3			0		0	0	
NERVA 96-98										0							
TRAJAN 98-117								0	0	0		0	1	0		0	
HADRIAN 117-138						0				0			0		0		
PIUS 138-161						0	1	2	1	1	1		6	0	0		
<sup>1</sup> MARCUS 161-180	0	0				0	0	2	1	1		0	0	0	0	0	
COMMODUS 177-192	0	0						0	0			0	0		0	0	
<sup>2</sup> SEVERUS 193-211	3	0				0	0					0	0	1	0	0	
CARACALLA 211-217	0	1	0			0	0		2	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	
MACRINUS 217-218	0	0		0						6		1	0		0		
<sup>3</sup> ELAGABALUS 218-222	45		0			3	1	2	110	1			1	0	1	1	
<sup>4</sup> ALEXANDER 222-235	205	0	2	508		0			1	79					1	0	
MAXIMINUS 235-238																	
GORDIAN & ABGAR 240-242	475																
<sup>5</sup> GORDIAN 242-244	167	80			58	154							0			0	
<sup>6</sup> PHILIP 244-249					77		0	2	1	0	152		0			0	
DECIUS 249-251	1		12							4						0	
TOTAL	896	81	14	643	154	3	4	7	5	356	3	2	10	2	1	1	3
	1788									393							PHOEN
	MESOPOTAMIA									SYRIA							

<sup>1</sup>INCLUDING VERUS

<sup>2</sup>INCLUDING THE COINS OF DOMNA, CARACALLA AND GETA STRUCK IN SEVERUS'

<sup>3</sup>INCLUDING SEVERUS ALEXANDER, CAESAR.

<sup>4</sup>INCLUDING JULIA MAMAEA.

<sup>5</sup>INCLUDING TRANQUILLINA.

<sup>6</sup>INCLUDING OTACILIA AND PHILIP JR.

0 SIGNIFIES THAT BRONZE COINS OF THAT REIGN ARE KNOWN BUT THAT NONE 0



## THE CATALOGUE

There is preserved at Yale a manuscript catalogue showing all the variations that occur, but it has seemed wiser in the printed catalogue to list only such differences as seem to have a significance greater than accidental, merely summarizing the observed variants in the legends. Of course it is impossible to be sure that varieties grouped together may not, in fact, have constituted separate issues but it is more likely that the error has been in the direction of giving too much detail. The plates have covered, so far as possible, differences of minutiae and also differences of style which could not be adequately described. This has necessitated the illustration of many pieces whose condition is far from satisfactory but whose evidence is serviceable if not a delight to the eye.

An attempt has been made to arrange the mints in a geographical order expressive of their relation to Dura. The types are numbered consecutively. Then follows the number of specimens in each type (in parenthesis) and then the size in millimeters. Types illustrated in the plates are marked with an asterisk. References to specimens already published are given only in the case of exceptional pieces.



## EDESSA

## SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS AND ABGAR VIII

195–201

The dating of this series is discussed in *Dura Report, VII–VIII*, pp. 399 f.

1. (3) 23–24 mm. CEOYH[POC] Head of Severus r., laureate.  
*Rev.* ABΓAPOC [BACIAEYTC]  
 Bust of Abgar r., wearing diadem tiara; before face, scepter.

## ELAGABALUS

June 8, 218–March 11, 222

The normal obverse inscription is AYTKMAANT-ΩNEINOC CEB for *Αὐτοκράτωρ Καῖσαρ Μάρκος Αὐρήλιος Ἀντωνείνος Σεβαστός*; one coin has KAIC instead of K, one has Ω instead of Ω, two have I instead of EI. One has the inscription AYTKMAANT-NANOC (Sic!) Pl. I. 9.

The official name of the town is *Κολωνία Μαρκία Αὐρηλία Ἀντωνινιανή Ἐδέσσα*. The following forms occur in these hoards: ΚΟΛΩΜΑΡΕΔΕCC, ΚΟΛΑΝΤΑΥΡΕΔΕCC, ΜΑΡΑΥΑΝΚΟΕΔΕCC, ΜΑΡΚΟΛΕΔΕCCA, ΜΑΚΑΥΡΗΚΟ – –, – – ΛΜΕΔΕCCA. These variations, like those of the obverse, are certainly without significance as to date or denomination. There is one coin, however, which reads ΜΗΚΕΔΕ – –, the MH standing for *Μητρόπολις*. Since the title occurs regularly on the coins of

Severus Alexander but not earlier than Elagabalus, its introduction may belong to the end of his reign. The piece may be a hybrid, however. The reverse type is the seated Tyche discussed above, pp. 2-8.

2. (2) 26-28 mm. Bust l., laur.  
*Rev.* Tyche l., holding branch.
3. (2) 25 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Tyche l., holding branch;  
before her, flaming altar.
4. (2) 25 mm. Head r., laur.  
*Rev.* Tyche l., holding fruit.
- \*5. (3) 24-27 mm. Bust r., radiate.  
*Rev.* Same.
- \*6. (2) 25 mm. Head r., laur.  
*Rev.* Tyche l., holding fruit; be-  
fore her, flaming altar.
- \*7. (1) 27 mm. Bust r., rad.  
*Rev.* Tyche l., holding fruit; be-  
hind her, cornucopia.
8. (2) 25 mm. Bust l., laur., with shield.  
*Rev.* Tyche l., holding fruit; be-  
fore her, cornucopia.
- \*9. (1) 25 mm. Head r., rad.  
*Rev.* Tyche l., holding ears of  
corn; before her, flaming altar.
- \*10. (1) 27 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Tyche l., holding Nike  
who crowns her.
11. (1) 24 mm. Bust l., laur., with shield.  
*Rev.* Tyche l.; before her, flam-  
ing altar.

18 THE EIGHTH AND NINTH

12. (1) 23 mm. Head r., laur.  
Rev. Tyche l.; before her, rearing serpent.
13. (1) 25 mm. Head r., rad.  
Rev. Tyche l.; details uncertain.
14. (12) 24–27 mm. Bust r., laur.  
Rev. Same.
- \*15. (3) 25–29 mm. Bust r., rad.  
Rev. Same.

*With the Title Metropolis*

16. (1) 23 mm. Head r., laur.  
Rev. Tyche l., holding branch;  
before her, flaming altar.

SEVERUS ALEXANDER, CAESAR

July 10, 221–March 11, 222

17. (5) 23–26 mm. -- ΝΑΡΟΚΑ Bust r., laur.  
Rev. -- ΕΔΕΚ Tyche l., details obscure.
- \*18. (5) 24–26 mm. -- ΑΝΑΡΟΚ Bust r., laur.  
Rev. ΜΑΚΑΥΡΕΔΕΚ Tyche l.; before her, altar.

SEVERUS ALEXANDER, AUGUSTUS

March 11, 222–March 19, 235

There are four issues identifiable under Severus Alexander as Augustus. Since his reverse as Caesar has no stars and is without the titles *Metropolis* or *Colonia* it is apparent that the pieces with the same

reverse (*B. M. Arab.*, p. 104, No. 86) are the first issued under him as Augustus.

The second issue is that with the titles *Metropolis* and *Colonia*. It is of two denominations: the second, represented in the hoards, and the third by *B. M. Arab.*, p. 109, Nos. 113 f.

The third issue would then consist of the coins with two stars. Here again there are two denominations: the first and second. Hill distinguishes a series (*B. M. Arab.*, pp. 107 f., Nos. 102–112) on which the seat of Tyche is regular in form while the bust of the Emperor is slightly bearded. The reverse inscription begins MHTKOA. On others (*B. M. Arab.*, p. 106, Nos. 93–96) the inscription begins MHKO, the seat is irregular and the beard is not apparent. A similar difference in inscription appears in the large denomination, some (*B. M. Arab.*, p. 105, Nos. 87–89, 92) read MHTKO (not KOA) while others (*B. M. Arab.*, p. 105, Nos. 90 f.) have MHKO. It may be that the other characteristics accompany the diverse readings, but among the specimens in these hoards I can find no distinctions. Most of the inscriptions are incomplete, it is generally impossible to say whether the Emperor is bearded or not, and the seat of Tyche exhibits so many gradations of regularity that I have made no attempt to subdivide the third issue on these grounds. The variation in the obverse inscription makes one suspect that variation on the reverse is significant of nothing more than the preference of the die-sinker. Coins of Mamaea with two stars (*B. M. Arab.*, p. 110, Nos. 121–123) are to be assigned to this issue.

The fourth series includes the pieces with four stars of Alexander, Alexander and Mamaea together and Mamaea alone; of this issue there are two denominations, the first (only Alexander and Mamaea together) and the second (all three obverses).

The commonest form of the Emperor's title is AVTKMAV CEAAEΞANΔPOC CE for *Αὐτοκράτωρ Καῖσαρ Μάρκος Αὐρήλιος Σευήρος Ἀλέξανδρος Σεβαστός*. A number of variations occur; KAI instead of K, MAP instead of M, A instead of AV, C or CEY instead of CE for *Σευήρος*, and CEB instead of CE for *Σεβαστός*. These have no discernible connection with the issues or the denominations.

The title on the reverse, *Μητρόπολις Κολωνία Ἐδεσσηνῶν* appears as MHKOΕΔECCHNΩN or MHTKOΕΔECCHNΩN on the first denomination and, in addition to those forms, as MHTKOΛΕΔECCHNΩN on the second denomination.

#### SECOND ISSUE

##### *Second Denomination*

19. (4) 23–25 mm. Head r., laur.  
*Rev.* Tyche l., holding ears of corn; before her, altar.
20. (2) 23 mm. Head r., rad.  
*Rev.* Same.
- \*21. (2) 24 mm. Bust l., laur.; r. hand raised.  
*Rev.* Same.
22. (1) 24 mm. Bust l., laur., with shield and eagle-topped scepter.  
*Rev.* Same.

- \*23. (1) 23 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* -- ΕΔΕCCOΠ (sic) Tyche l. holding temple with pediment; before her, altar.

## THIRD ISSUE

*First Denomination*

- \*24. (22) 30-33 mm. Head r., laur.  
*Rev.* Tyche l.; before her, altar; in field, to l. and r., eight-pointed stars [In two cases there are pellets in the field, converted into stars by scratches, obviously impromptu].
- \*25. (1) 31 mm. Head r., rad.  
*Rev.* Same.
26. (3) 29-32 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Same.
27. (2) 30-33 mm. Bust l., laur., shield on shoulder.  
*Rev.* Same.

*Second Denomination*

- \*28. (10) 24-28 mm. Head r., laur.  
*Rev.* Tyche l., holding fruit; before her, altar; in field to l. and r., eight-pointed stars.
- \*29. (44) 24-28 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Same.
30. (3) 23-24 mm. Head r., laur.  
*Rev.* Same, but Tyche holds ears of corn.

22 THE EIGHTH AND NINTH

- \*31. (3) 24–25 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Same.
- \*32. (3) 22–29 mm. Head r., rad.  
*Rev.* Same, but Tyche holds uncertain object.
- 33. (19) 22–27 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Same.
- 34. (1) 26 mm. Head l., laur.  
*Rev.* Same.
- \*35. (21) 22–28 mm. Bust l., laur. with shield and eagle-topped scepter.  
*Rev.* Same.
- 36. (5) 23–26 mm. Bust l., laur., with shield; r. hand raised.  
*Rev.* Same.
- \*37. (8) 24–27 mm. Bust l., rad.  
*Rev.* Same.
- 38. (4) 26–27 mm. Head r., laur.  
*Rev.* Tyche l., holding fruit; altars before and behind her; in field, to l. and r., eight-pointed stars.
- \*39. (3) 25–26 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Same.
- 40. (2) 26–27 mm. Bust l., laur., with shield and eagle-topped scepter.  
*Rev.* Same.
- \*41 (1) 26 mm. Bust l., laur., with shield; r. hand raised.  
*Rev.* Same.

- \*42. (2) 26 mm. Bust l. rad., holding scepter l.  
Rev. Same.
- \*43. (1) 27 mm. Bust r., laur. with shield and  
eagle-topped scepter.  
Rev. MHTKOΛEΔECHNΩN  
(sic) Tyche l., holding ears of  
corn; altars before and behind  
her; in field to l. and r., eight-  
pointed stars.
- \*44. (1) 28 mm. – – KMACEOANTΩNЄIN<sup>10</sup>  
Bust l., laur., with shield and  
eagle-topped scepter.  
Rev. – – TKOΛEΔ[ECC]HNΩ  
[N] Same but only one altar,  
before Tyche.

## FOURTH ISSUE

*Second Denomination*

45. (1) 28 mm. Bust r., laur.  
Rev. Tyche l., holding temple  
with pediment; before her, al-  
tar; in field, four eight-pointed  
stars.

<sup>10</sup> The inscription [AVT]KMACEOANTΩNЄIN[OC CЄB] would be correct for Caracalla and might be used as an argument for assigning this coin to him, since we now know that the title *Colonia* goes back to his time. But there are great objections the chief of which is that the reverse is indistinguishable from those associated with obverses of Alexander, while this obverse type appears for him more than once. This appears to be a die on which the name "Antoninus" was erroneously given to Alexander. A similar piece is attributed to Elagabalus (*B. M. Arab.*, p. 103, No. 77). They are connected with certain tetradrachms to be discussed in my forthcoming study "Syrian Tetradrachms of Caracalla and Macrinus."



- \*46. (1) 28 mm. Bust l., laur., with shield and eagle-topped scepter.  
*Rev.* Same but above Tyche, Aquarius?

SEVERUS ALEXANDER AND JULIA MAMAEA

March 11, 222–March 19, 235

The obverse inscription is always AVTKMAC-  
 ΑΛΞΕΑΝΔΡΟC CEBIOVAMAMΕΑC. The reverses  
 have been discussed above, pp. 18–20.

FOURTH ISSUE

*First Denomination*

- \*47. (3) 30–33 mm. Busts confronted.  
*Rev.* Tyche l., holding temple  
 with pediment; above her,  
 Aquarius (?); in field, four  
 eight-pointed stars.

*Second Denomination*

- \*48. (24) 25–27 mm. Same.  
*Rev.* Same.

JULIA MAMAEA

March 11, 222–March 19, 235

The obverse inscription is IOVAMAMΕΑ CEBAC-  
 TH. The reverses have been discussed above, pp.  
 18–20.

THIRD ISSUE

*Second Denomination*

- \*49. (5) 24–25 mm. Bust r.  
*Rev.* Tyche l., holding uncer-  
 tain object; before her, altar;

in field, l. and r., eight-pointed stars.

## FOURTH ISSUE

*Second Denomination*

50. (2) 27–28 mm. Bust r.

*Rev.* Tyche l., holding temple with pediment; in field, four eight-pointed stars.

## GORDIAN III AND ABGAR X

240–242

The date of these issues is discussed in *Yale Classical Studies* V, pp. 95–154, where it is shown that, under Gordian, the regal coinage precedes the colonial.

There are four denominations, of which three are represented here. The obverse bears the portrait of Gordian and the invariable inscription ΑΥΤΟΚΚΜ-ΑΝΤΙΟΡΔΙΑΝΟCCEB for *Αὐτοκράτωρ Καίσαρ Μάρκος Ἀντώνιος Γορδιανὸς Σεβαστός*; on the reverse of the first denomination appear Gordian and Abgar with the inscription ΑΥΤΟΚ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC ΑΒΓΑΡΟC ΒΑCΙΛΕΥC or Abgar on horseback and merely ΑΒΓΑΡΟC ΒΑCΙΛΕΥC; on the lower denominations the reverse is always the bust of Abgar with the inscription ΑΒΓΑΡΟC ΒΑCΙΛΕΥC. Abgar's tiara is sometimes decorated with a rosette of pellets, sometimes with a network. There is a star in the field on both obverse and reverse of the lower denominations.

51. (16) 32–34 mm. Head r., laur.

*Rev.* Gordian seated r. on *sella* on *suggestus* with sceptre, receiving Abgar standing l., holding sword and presenting him with Victory holding wreath.

\*52. (20) 33–36 mm. Bust r., laur.

*Rev.* Same.

\*53. (5) 32–34 mm. Head r., rad.

*Rev.* Same.

\*54. (10) 32–34 mm. Bust r., rad.

*Rev.* Same.

\*55. (1) 33 mm. Bust r., laur.

*Rev.* On l., Gordian r. holding globe and *mappa*; on r., Abgar l., l. hand on sword, in r., wreath.

56. (1) 34 mm. Bust r., rad.

*Rev.* Same.

\*57. (1) 32 mm. Head r., laur.

*Rev.* Abgar riding r.

58. (1) 33 mm. Bust r., rad.

*Rev.* Same.

59. (1) 32 mm. Bust r., laur.

*Rev.* Obliterated.

#### *Second Denomination*

\*60. (120) 22–26 mm. Head r., laur.

*Rev.* Bust of Abgar, r., in tiara.

\*61. (155) 22–26 mm. Bust r., laur.

*Rev.* Same.

- \*62. (25) 23–27 mm. Head r., rad.  
Rev. Same.
- \*63. (107) 22–27 mm. Bust r., rad.  
Rev. Same.
64. (3) 24–25 mm. Bust l., laur., with shield.  
Rev. Same.
- \*65. (5) 24–25 mm. Bust l., laur., with shield and  
eagle-topped sceptre.  
Rev. Same.

*Third Denomination*

- \*66. (2) 20 mm. Head r., laur.  
Rev. Same.
67. (2) 20 mm. Head r., rad.  
Rev. Same.

## GORDIAN III, ALONE

242–March, 244

The obverse types and inscription remain unchanged, but the reverse now bears a bust of Tyche, l. Before it is a pedestal on which stands a statue of Aquarius (?). Between bust and pedestal, usually but not invariably (cf. Pl. IV, 71) stands a little temple with pediment (cf. Pl. IV, 69, 72) such as appears elsewhere on coins of Edessa (e. g. *B. M. Arab.*, p. 101, No. 69, Pl. XV, 4), although its careless execution makes it frequently look like a flaming altar, as it is described in *B. M. Arab.*, p. 111. The inscription is ΜΗΤΚΟΛΕΔΕCCHNΩΝ. These are all of the first denomination though slightly smaller than the regal issue.

**68.** (5) 28–32 mm. Head r., laur.  
*Rev.* Bust of Tyche, l.

**\*69.** (96) 28–32 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Same.

**\*70.** (21) 28–32 mm. Head r., rad.  
*Rev.* Same.

**\*71.** (37) 27–32 mm. Bust r., rad.  
*Rev.* Same.

#### TRANQUILLINA

242–March 244

The obverse inscription is ΦΟVPCABINATPANK-  
 CEB for Φούρια Σαβλινια Τρανκυλλίνα Σεβαστή.

The reverse is that of Gordian.

**\*72.** (8) 28–31 mm. Bust r. with stephane.  
*Rev.* Bust of Tyche, l.

#### TRAJAN DECIUS

October 249–May 251

**73.** (1) 20 mm. Inscription illegible [ΑΥΓΔΕΚ-  
 ICCEB] Head r., laur.  
*Rev.* ΚΟΛΕ[ΔΕCCA] Bust of  
 Tyche, l.; in front, small altar.  
*B. M. Arab.*, pp. 117 f., Nos.  
 166–172.

## CARRHAE

## CARACALLA

214-217

74. (1) 17 mm. Inscription obliterated. Head  
r., laur.  
*Rev.* CO --- Bust of Tyche,  
r. *B. M. Arab.*, pp. 85 ff.

## GORDIAN III

242-March, 244

There are two issues, each of two denominations. The first denomination of the former is very much like Gordian's contemporary colonial issues from Edessa. The portraits and the obverse inscription, AVTKKMANTTOPΔIANOCCEB are the same. On the reverse a very similar bust of Tyche appears, faced by the same statue on a pedestal. Between them is sometimes a small altar (Pl. IV). Generally there is a crescent above the bust though sometimes it is omitted.<sup>20</sup> The reverse inscription is MHTPKOA-KAPPHNΩN. The second denomination of this issue has the same obverses but, on the reverse, a bust of Tyche, r., appears between two stars. The inscription is MHTKOAKAPPHNΩN.

On the second issue (though we have no means of telling whether it was later in time) the obverse is the same, but the reverse type is replaced by a crescent within which is one eight-pointed star on

<sup>20</sup> *B. M. Arab.*, p. 89, Nos. 55 and 58 are marked "crescent obliterated" but on many of the coins of Carrhae the crescent was certainly omitted.



the first denomination, two on the second. On both the inscription is MHTPKOAKAPPHNΩN.

## FIRST ISSUE

*First Denomination*

- \*75. (2) 27–28 mm. Head r., laur.  
*Rev.* Bust of Tyche, l.; in front, statue on pedestal.
- \*76. (30) 27–31 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Same.
77. (2) 28–29 mm. Head r., rad.  
*Rev.* Same.
- \*78. (32) 27–30 mm. Bust r., rad.  
*Rev.* Same.

*Second Denomination*

- \*79. (2) 23 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Bust of Tyche, r. between two stars.
- \*80. (1) 23 mm. Bust r., rad.  
*Rev.* Same.

## SECOND ISSUE

*First Denomination*

81. (1) 28 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Crescent, within which, six-pointed star.
- \*82. (6) 28 mm. Bust r., rad.  
*Rev.* Same.

*Second Denomination*

- \*83. (1) 21 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Crescent, within which  
 two eight-pointed stars.
84. (1) 22 mm. Head r., rad.  
*Rev.* Same.
85. (2) 22 mm. Bust r., rad.  
*Rev.* Same.

## RHESAENA

## SEVERUS ALEXANDER

March 11, 222–March 19, 235

86. (1) 27 mm. Inscription illegible. Head r.  
*Rev.* Inscription illegible. Tyche seated l. Double struck and obscure. cf. *B. M. Arab.*, p. 126, Pl. XVIII, 5.
87. (1) 26 mm. Inscription illegible. Head or bust r.  
*Rev.* – HCAINH Tyche seated l., holding eagle. cf. *B. M. Arab.*, p. 126, Nos. 5–8. Struck over head of Elagabalus, r. (possibly *B. M. Arab.*, p. 125, No. 4).

## TRAJAN DECIUS

October, 249–May, 251

There are three varieties of the obverse inscription: AVTKΓMEKVΔEKIOCTPAIANOCCEB (Ἀὐτοκράτωρ Καίσαρ Γαῖος Μέσσιος Κλυτὸς Δέκιος Τραϊανὸς

Σεβαστός), AVTKAIΓAIMECKVTPAΔEΚIOCCEB, and AVTKΓMCKVTPAΔEΚIOCCEB the first two used on the second denomination, the third, which is merely an abbreviation of the second, used on the third denomination. I have conjectured (Hoards I, II, p. 40) that the form which reads "Decius Traianus" precedes that with the usual order "Traianus Decius," and consequently I here divide them into two issues, though this must be understood as a mere possibility.

The reverse inscription is generally CEΠKOΛPH-CAINHCIΩNLIIP (Σεπτιμία Κολωνία Πησαινησίων Legio III Parthica) though on one of our pieces (No. 94) the title "Colonia" is omitted. It is noticeable in the British Museum collection that this omission always accompanies the second obverse inscription (*B. M. Arab.*, pp. 128 f., Nos. 16–21, 27) which I have considered to be later than the first, but the absence of "Colonia" cannot be taken as an indication of date for the title occurs under Severus Alexander (*ibid.*, p. cx, n. 2).

#### FIRST ISSUE

##### *Second Denomination*

\*88. (2) 26–27 mm. Bust r., rad.

*Rev.* Founder ploughing r. with yoke of oxen; he holds eagle-headed scepter in l.; above, spread eagle, head l., wreath in beak; in ex., river god r. *B. M. Arab.*, p. 127, Nos. 10–14.

- \*89.** (1) 25 mm. Bust r., rad.  
*Rev.* Tyche seated l. with r. hand extended over lighted altar; above, spread eagle, head l., wreath in beak. Cf. *B. M. Arab.*, p. 129, No. 27, but obverse inscription is that of Nos. 22–25.
- \*90.** (1) 26 mm. Bust r., rad.  
*Rev.* Two Tyches clasping hands; between them altar of caryatid supporting slab; above, eagle, head r., wreath in beak; to l., Aquarius (?) r. on column; to r., Sagittarius r.; in ex., half-figure of river god swimming r. *B. M. Arab.*, p. 130, No. 28.
- \*91.** (1) 26 mm. Bust r., rad.  
*Rev.* Two Tyches clasping hands; between them, altar; above, eagle, head r., wreath in beak; to l. Aquarius (?) r. (without column); to r., Sagittarius r.; in ex., half-figure of river god swimming r. cf. *B. M. Arab.*, p. 130, No. 29.
- 92.** (1) 26 mm. Bust r., rad.  
*Rev.* Two Tyches clasping hands; between them, altar; above, eagle, head l., wreath in beak; to l. Aquarius (?) r. on column; [to r., Sagittarius, r.]; in ex., half figure of river god

swimming r. cf. *B. M. Arab.*,  
p. 130, No. 30.

## SECOND ISSUE

### *Second Denomination*

93. (1) 27 mm. Bust l., rad.  
*Rev.* Founder ploughing r. with  
yoke of oxen; he holds in l.  
eagle-headed scepter; above,  
eagle l. with closed wings on  
palm branch, wreath in beak;  
in ex., wreath [between palm  
branches] *B. M. Arab.*, p. 127,  
No. 15.
94. (3) 26 mm. Bust r., rad.  
*Rev.* Tyche seated l.; above  
her, eagle, l., wreath in beak.  
*B. M. Arab.*, p. 129, No. 27.
95. (1) 24 mm. Inscription illegible. Bust l.,  
rad.  
*Rev.* Obliterated.

### *Third Denomination*

- \*96. (1) 22 mm. Bust r., rad.  
*Rev.* Two busts of Tyche con-  
fronted; above, spread eagle,  
r.; below, altar. *B. M. Arab.*,  
p. 131, Nos. 33, 34.

## NESIBI

## SEVERUS ALEXANDER

March 11, 222–March 19, 235

As in the case of Edessa, the inscriptions show considerable variation under Alexander with no discernible significance. The usual form in the obverse is AVTKAIMAPAVCAΛΞΕΑΝΔΡΟCC from which I have noted the following deviations: AV and AVTO for AVT, K and KA for KAI, M for MAP, A for AV, CΞ for C, CEB for C. The laureate heads are of better style and may be earlier.

The reverse inscription, CΕΠΚΟΛΟΝΕCIBIMHT (Σεπτιμία Κολονία (sic) Νέσιβι Μητρόπολις varies only in sometimes reading MH, MHTP or MHTPO for MHT. The bust of Tyche is sometimes accompanied by one star, sometimes by two and sometimes by two and an ear of corn. I have recorded these varieties which seem to be more than vagaries of the die-sinker; but if they are separate issues there is nothing in the appearance of the coins to suggest their order.

- \*97. (100) 26–30 mm. Head r., laur.  
Rev. Bust of Tyche, r.; above,  
ram, r.; in field r., star.
- \*98. (31) 27–28 mm. Bust r., laur.  
Rev. Same.
- \*99. (22) 26–29 mm. Head r., rad.  
Rev. Same.
- \*100. (1) 28 mm. Head l., laur.  
Rev. Same.

36 THE EIGHTH AND NINTH

- \*101. (80) 26–29 mm. Head r., laur.  
*Rev.* Same type; in field, l. and  
r., stars.
- 102. (5) 26 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Same.
- 103. (14) 27–28 mm. Head r., rad.  
*Rev.* Same.
- \*104. (6) 27–29 mm. Head r., laur.  
*Rev.* Same type; in field l., star;  
r., star and ear of corn.
- 105. (12) 26–29 mm. Head r., rad.  
*Rev.* Same.
- 106. (1) 27 mm. Bust r., rad.  
*Rev.* Same.
- 107. (142) 26–29 mm. Head r., laur.  
*Rev.* Same type; symbols illeg-  
ible.
- 108. (7) 27 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Same.
- 109. (15) 27–29 mm. Head r., rad.  
*Rev.* Same.
- 110. (1) 27 mm. Bust r., rad.  
*Rev.* Same.

SEVERUS ALEXANDER AND JULIA MAMAEA

March 11, 222–March 19, 235

On none of our coins is the obverse inscription complete. It certainly contained the names of both Emperor and Empress, and in the case of the former, probably showed variations already familiar. The reverses are those of Alexander.

## DURA HOARDS

37

111. (7) 26–29 mm. Busts of Alexander r., laur., and  
Mamaea l., confronted.  
*Rev.* Same type; in field, l. and  
r., stars.
112. (5) 27–28 mm. Similar, but Alexander rad.;  
Mamaea with crescent behind  
shoulders.  
*Rev.* Same.
- \*113. (6) 27–29 mm. Similar, but Alexander laur.;  
Mamaea without crescent.  
*Rev.* Same type; in field l.,  
star; r., star and ear of corn.
- \*114. (1) 29 mm. Similar, but Alexander rad.;  
Mamaea with crescent behind  
shoulders.  
*Rev.* Same.

## JULIA MAMAEA

March 11, 222–March 19, 235

The obverse inscription is always IOV MAMEA  
CEBACTH. The bust without the crescent is of  
better style and may be earlier. The reverses are  
those of Alexander.

- \*115. (23) 27–28 mm. Bust r.  
*Rev.* Same type; in field r., star.
- \*116. (27) 26–28 mm. Bust r. on crescent.  
*Rev.* Same.
117. (6) 26–30 mm. Same.  
*Rev.* Same type; in field, l. and  
r., stars.



**\*118.** (6) 27–29 mm. Same.

*Rev.* Same type; in field l., star; r. star and ear of corn.

### GORDIAN III

242–March, 244

These coins must come after the reconquest of this territory from the Persians in 242. The obverse is AVTOKKMANTTOPAIANOCCE or CEB the reverse CEBKOLONECIBIMHT with KOA sometimes for KOAO and MH, MHTP or MHTPO for MHT. The denomination is always the second, the first being reserved for the coins of Gordian and Tranquillina together.

**\*119.** (20) 25–28 mm. Head r., laur.

*Rev.* Bust of Tyche, r.; above, ram r.

**120.** (13) 26–29 mm. Bust r., laur.

*Rev.* Same.

**\*121.** (14) 25–27 mm. Head r., rad.

*Rev.* Same.

**\*122.** (9) 24–27 mm. Head l., laur.

*Rev.* Same.

### GORDIAN III AND TRANQUILLINA

242–March, 244

**\*123.** (2) 30 mm. AVTOKKMANTTOPAIAN-  
ON CABTPANKVΛAINAN-  
CEB Busts confronted.

*Rev.* CEBKOLONECIBIM-  
HTPO Tyche seated l.; above,  
ram l.

## PHILIP, SR.

247–October, 249

The British Museum does not attempt to distinguish between Philip Sr. and Philip Jr. on these issues, but the division here made seems to be borne out by the portraits. The obverse inscription (for both) is invariably AVTOKKMIOYAIΦIAIΠΠIOC-CEB (Αὐτοκράτωρ Καῖσαρ Μάρκος Ἰούλιος Φίλιππος Σεβαστός). Since this is the formula used in Antioch with tetradrachms of Philip's third and fourth Consulship (248, 249) and since Philip Jr. always appears at Nesibi as Augustus (247 according to Liebenam) I assume that all these issues come from the last years of the reign, certainly not before 247.<sup>21</sup>

The reverse inscription for both Philips and Otacilia is IOVCΕΠΚΟΛΩΝΕCIBIMHT showing that Philip had given his name to the colony (and incidentally reformed its spelling). The only variation is in the case of No. 128 where the final T is omitted.

\*124. (11) 25–29 mm. Bust r., laur.

*Rev.* Tetrastyle temple within which Tyche seated facing; above her head, ram r.; at her feet, river god r.

\*125. (2) 25–27 mm. Bust l., laur. with shield.

*Rev.* Same

\*126. (16) 25–27 mm. Bust l., rad.

*Rev.* Same.

<sup>21</sup> cf. Hoards I, II, pp. 30 f.

## OTACILIA

247–October, 249

- \*127.** (14) 25–28 mm. Bust r. on crescent.  
*Rev.* Same.
- 128.** (1) 27 mm. Same.  
*Rev.* Similar, but without river god.

## PHILIP JR.

247–October, 249

- \*129.** (4) 25–27 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Same as No. 124.
- \*130.** (29) 24–27 mm. Bust l., rad.  
*Rev.* Same.

## SINGARA

## GORDIAN III

242–March, 244

The city of Singara issued money only during the last years of Gordian III. As the easternmost mint in Mesopotamia it represents the full extent of his campaign against the Persians and there is little doubt that these coins were chiefly intended to make clear the Emperor's control of the whole region so recently reconquered. But it is unlikely that the striking was actually done on the spot. The extreme similarity between the coins of Singara and those of Nesibi is proof that the same hands cut the dies, and the identity of style is strikingly illustrated by the mules of No. 139 where a second obverse is

used by mistake for a reverse. They are here attributed to Singara only on the ground that there are more of Gordian's coins from Singara in this hoard than from Nesibi but there is no possible way of telling where they were supposed to circulate. It may be that the dies were cut in Nesibi and sent to Singara, but it seems more probable that the pieces were actually minted in the former town.

Gordian's obverse inscription is exactly the same as at Nesibi. The reverse type differs only in the substitution of Sagittarius for the ram over Tyche's head. The reverse inscription is AVP CEΠKOACIN-ΓAPA. The title *Αὐρηλια* presumably refers to Marcus Aurelius or Lucius Verus.

- \*131. (39) 24–29 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Bust of Tyche, r.; above,  
Sagittarius, r.
- \*132. (39) 25–28 mm. Head r., rad.  
*Rev.* Same.
- \*133. (7) 25–27 mm. Bust r., rad.  
*Rev.* Same.
- \*134. (9) 25–28 mm. Bust l., laur.  
*Rev.* Same.
- \*135. (7) 25–27 mm. Bust l., rad.  
*Rev.* Same.

#### TRANQUILLINA

242–October, 244

- \*136. (13) 25–28 mm. CABTPANKVAAINA CEB  
Bust r.  
*Rev.* Same.

## GORDIAN III AND TRANQUILLINA

242–October, 244

Here, as at Nesibi, the Emperor and Empress together appear on the first denomination. The obverse inscription is the same.

- \*137. (37) 30–33 mm. Busts confronted, Gordian laur.  
*Rev.* Tyche seated l., above, Saggitarius l.
- \*138. (2) 33 mm. Busts confronted, Gordian rad.  
*Rev.* Same.
- \*139. (3) 27 mm. Bust of Gordian, r., laur.  
*Rev.* Bust of Tranquillina r.

## SAMOSATA

## ELAGABALUS

June 8, 218–March 11, 222

- \*140. (2) 24–25 mm. AVTKMAV ANTΩNIN Head  
r., laur.  
*Rev.* Inscription beginning upper r. [ΦCAMO] CATEΩN-MHTP[KOMMA] Tyche seated l., holding eagle. *B. M. Gal.*, p. 120, No. 39.
- \*141. (1) 27 mm. AVTKAIMAPACE[ANTΩ-  
NEIN]OC Bust l., rad.  
*Rev.* CAMOCATEΩN Tyche seated l., beneath, Pegasus running l. *B. M. Gal.*, p. 121, No. 40.

## ZEUGMA

## ANTONINUS PIUS

July 10, 138–March 7, 161

142. (1) 23 mm. Inscription illegible. Head l.,  
laur.  
*Rev.* ΣΕΥΤΜ ΑΤΕΩΝ Ε Tetra-  
style temple with peribolos,  
all in laurel wreath. *B. M.*  
*Gal.*, p. 125, No. 6.

## ELAGABALUS

June 8, 218–March 11, 222

- \*143. (1) 35 mm. ΜΑΥΑΝ ΤΩΝΙΝ Head r.,  
laur.  
*Rev.* ΣΕΥΤΜ ΑΤΕΩΝ Tetra-  
style temple with peribolos.  
Beneath, capricorn, r. *B. M.*  
*Gal.*, p. 127, No. 24.

## PHILIP, JR.

247–October, 249

The coins of Philip and his family from Samosata, Zeugma and Cyrrhus all bear a strong resemblance to those from Antioch. Their close connection to one another is proven by *B. M. Gal.*, p. 129, No. 43 where an obverse die used on a coin of Zeugma is the same as that on p. 123, No. 59, from Samosata. It seems likely that all these coins were struck at Antioch and then distributed to the other cities. If not, then at least the same die-sinkers must have been employed. Since the obverse inscription of

both Philips, AVTOKKMIOVAIΦIAIΠΠOCCEB comes not before 247 at Antioch and since Philip Jr. appears always as Augustus at the three other cities it is reasonable to suppose that here, as at Nesibi (cf. above, p. 39) the whole issue comes after 247.

144. (1) 29 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* ZEVTMATEQN Tetra-style temple with peribolos; in ex. capricorn, r.
145. (1) 29 mm. Same.  
*Rev.* Same, but Σ for Z.

## CYRRHUS

## ANTONINUS PIUS

July 10, 138–March 7, 161

146. (2) 24 mm. -- KECA -- Head r., laur.  
*Rev.* Inscription illegible. Zeus Kataibates, wearing himation over lower limbs and shoulders, seated l. on rock; in r., thunderbolt; l. holds long scepter; before him, eagle. *B. M. Gal.*, p. 134, Nos. 9 f.

## MARCUS AURELIUS

March 7, 161–March 17, 180

This might be a coin of Pius, Verus, Commodus, or even Trajan, but the very little of the obverse that can be seen is most suggestive of Marcus.

- 147.** (1) 27 mm. Inscription illegible. Head r., laur., almost entirely obliterated.  
*Rev.* Inscription illegible. Same type. cf. *B. M. Gal.*, pp. 134 f., Nos. 11 ff.

## LUCIUS VERUS

March 7, 161–February, 169

- 148.** (1) 24 mm. Inscription illegible. Head r., laur.  
*Rev.* -- BATOV -- Same type. cf. *B. M. Gal.*, pp. 135 f. Nos. 19 ff.

## ELAGABALUS

June 8, 218–March 11, 222

Although the coin is badly corroded, the reverse type is unmistakable. But, as certainly, the obverse is not Philip, but is either Caracalla, Elagabalus or Severus Alexander. The second is the most likely.

- 149.** (2) 29–30 mm. Inscription illegible. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* In ex. – HC – Hexastyle temple within which Zeus Kataibates seated facing, wearing himation; in r., thunderbolt; in l., scepter; at his feet, eagle.



## OTACILIA

247–October, 249

For the date, cf. the remarks on Philip, Jr., at Zeugma, above, pp. 44 f.

150. (1) 28 mm. Inscription illegible. Bust r.  
*Rev.* -- A --- OV In ex.  
 KYPHCTΩN Same type. cf.  
*B. M. Gal.*, p. 137.

## HIEROPOLIS

## ANTONINUS PIUS

July 10, 138–March 7, 161

151. (1) 22 mm. Inscription illegible. Bust r.  
 Obscure.  
*Rev.* ΘΕ[ACCVPI]/IAC[IEPO-  
 ΠO] in laurel wreath. cf. *B. M.*  
*Gal.*, p. 141, No. 27.

## LUCIUS VERUS

March 7, 161–February, 169

152. (1) 21 mm. Inscription illegible. Head r.,  
 rad.  
*Rev.* ΘΕACCVPI/ACIEPO-  
 ΠO/Ε in laurel wreath. cf. *B.*  
*M. Gal.*, p. 142, No. 33.

## CARACALLA

February 4, 211–April 8, 217

153. (2) 25–27 mm. Inscription illegible. Head r.  
*Rev.* Inscription illegible.

## DURA HOARDS

47

Atargatis riding r. on lion.  
Obscure. *B. M. Gal.*, p. 144,  
Nos. 51 f.

### SEVERUS ALEXANDER

March 11, 222–March 19, 235

154. (1) 30 mm. Inscription illegible. Bust r.,  
laur.  
*Rev.* -- ITQN Atargatis seated r.; on each side of throne,  
lion. *B. M. Gal.*, p. 145, No. 55.

### ANTIOCH

#### AUTONOMOUS

49–16 B. C.

This is a contemporary forgery, which must originally have been plated, of those imitations of the coins of Philip Philadelphus which constituted the first Roman issues from the mint of Antioch. The series was first identified by Newell in a paper entitled "The Pre-Imperial Coinage of Roman Antioch," *Num. Chron.*, 1919, pp. 69–113, and the Fifth Dura Hoard, which he published (*Num. Notes & Monogr.*, No. 58, 1933), contains fifteen of the genuine tetradrachms. The date on this forgery is illegible and it might belong to any year of the series, though its appearance suggests that it is later than 31/0 B. C.

- \*155. (1) 26 mm. Head r. diad.  
*Rev.* [BAΣΙΑΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙ-  
ΟΥ in two perpendicular lines

on the r. [ΕΠΙ]ΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ[ΦΙΛ]-  
ΑΔΕΛ[ΦΟΥ] in two perpendic-  
ular lines on the l. Zeus Niceph-  
orus seated l.; beneath throne,  
▲

## DOMITIAN

September 14, 81–September 18, 96

- 156.** (2) 26–28 mm. Inscription illegible. Head r.,  
laur. Countermark, Athena  
standing r.  
*Rev.* SC in laurel wreath. *B.*  
*M. Gal.*, p. 180, No. 242.
- 157.** (1) 25 mm. Inscription illegible. Head l.,  
laur.  
*Rev.* Same. *B. M. Gal.*, p. 181,  
Nos. 245 ff.

## ANTONINUS PIUS

July 10, 138–March 7, 161

- \*158.** (1) 22 mm. Inscription illegible. Head r.,  
laur.  
*Rev.* SC; beneath, Θ, all in  
laurel wreath. *B. M. Gal.*, p.  
189, No. 318.

## MARCUS AURELIUS

March 7, 161–March 17, 180

- 159.** (1) 21 mm. Inscription illegible. Head r.,  
laur. Obscure.  
*Rev.* SC; beneath, Z, all in  
laurel wreath. *B. M. Gal.*, p.  
191, Nos. 340 f.

## DURA HOARDS

49

### MACRINUS

April 11, 217–June 8, 218

160. (2) 19–21 mm. – MOCM – Head r., laur.  
*Rev.* SC; above,  $\Delta$ , beneath,  
 $\Xi$ , all in laurel wreath. *B. M. Gal.*, p. 198, Nos. 383 f.
- \*161. (3) 20–21 mm. AVTKMOCEMAKPINOC  
Head r., laur.  
*Rev.* Same, but wreath orna-  
mented by star. *B. M. Gal.*,  
p. 198, Nos. 386 f.

### DIADUMENIANUS

April 11, 217–June 8, 218

162. (1) 18 mm. Inscription illegible. Bust r.  
In field, SC.  
*Rev.* Same. cf. *B. M. Gal.*, p.  
201, No. 413.

### ELAGABALUS

May 16, 218–March 11, 222

Elagabalus struck in three denominations, of which the third continues the types of Macrinus and Diadumenianus, while the first and second introduce the new type of the seated Tyche. The old SC reverse which had begun under Augustus as the first denomination had been growing steadily smaller and the Tyche reverse of Elagabalus was designed as a reform to give Antioch bronze of respectable size once more. Doubtless it was simultaneous with the striking of big coins at

Edessa. The third denomination, therefore, may actually have been the first issue, later replaced by the larger pieces, but one or other of the varieties of little coins may well have been struck throughout the reign, so that it is safer not to assume a difference in time on these grounds. However, Nos. 163 and 164 which do not bear the title "Metropolis" may represent an early issue before that title was conferred.

The obverse inscription reads AVTKAIMAPAVP-ANTΩNEINOCCEB with the following variations: AV for AVT, K for KAI, M and MA for MAP, A and AV for AVP, ANTΩNINOC for ANTΩNEINOC, C and CE for CEB.<sup>22</sup>

The reverse inscription is ANTIOXEΩNMHTKO with M, MH, MHTP, MHTPO and MHTPOΠ occurring for MHT, and K, KOΛ and KOΛΩ for KO.

### *First Denomination*

#### *Without the title "Metropolis"*

- \*163. (1) 35 mm. Head r., laur.  
*Rev.* ANTIOXE[ΩN KO]ΛΩ-  
 NIAC Tyche l.; above, ram l.  
 In field SC and ΔΕ.
- \*164. (1) 35 mm. Head r., laur.  
*Rev.* -- KOΛΩNIA Same  
 type.

<sup>22</sup> The coins with the obverse inscription in Latin (*B. M. Gal.*, p. 205, Nos. 447-450) are better attributed to Laodicea-ad-Mare. Cf. below, No. 231. Dr. Clemens Bosch, however, suggests that they were struck in Cyprus. Cf. Westholm *The Temples of Soli*, p. 135.

*With the title "Metropolis"*

- \*165. (11) 31–35 mm. Head r., laur.  
Rev. Same type. In field, l., star.
- \*166. (3) 31 mm. Head l., rad.  
Rev. Same.
- \*167. (5) 32–35 mm. Head r., laur.  
Rev. Same type, but crescent instead of star in field, l.
168. (1) 33 mm. Bust r., laur.  
Rev. Same.
- \*169. (41) 31–35 mm. Head r., laur.  
Rev. Same type, symbol in field illegible.

*Second Denomination*

170. (1) 26 mm. Head r., laur.  
Rev. Same type. In field, l., star. Ram absent or illegible.
- \*171. (12) 24–27 mm. Head r., laur.  
Rev. Same type but no ram above; no symbol in field.
- \*172. (1) 27 mm. Head l., laur.  
Rev. Same.
- \*173. (1) 25 mm. Bust r., laur.  
Rev. Tyche seated r. In field SC and ΔΕ No ram above.

*Third Denomination*

- \*174. (17) 18–20 mm. Head r., laur.  
Rev. SC; above, ΔΕ; below spread eagle, all in laurel wreath.

- \*175. (8) 19–22 mm. Head r., rad.  
*Rev.* Same.
176. (1) 20 mm. Head l., laur.  
*Rev.* Same.
- \*177. (2) 19–20 mm. Head r., rad.  
*Rev.* Similar. Wreath ornamented by star.
- \*178. (1) 20 mm. Head l., rad.  
*Rev.* Same.
179. (2) 18 mm. Head r., laur.  
*Rev.* SC; above  $\Delta$ , beneath,  $\epsilon$  all in laurel wreath.
180. (1) 19 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Same.

## SEVERUS ALEXANDER

March 11, 222–March 19, 235

There are three issues under Alexander, the first, a continuation of the seated Tyche type of Elagabalus, the second with the group of Tyche crowned discussed above, pp. 5 f., and the third with the bust of Tyche which is continued on the coins of Philip. All Alexander's pieces are of the first denomination.

The obverse inscription AVTKAIMAPAVCEAA-EEANΔPOCCE shows the following variations: AV for AVT, KAIC for KAI, AVP for AV, CEO for CE or CE omitted. The reverse inscription is the same as that on the first denomination of Elagabalus and exhibits the same variations; in addition KOΛQN sometimes appears for KOA on the third issue.

## FIRST ISSUE

- \*181.** (10) 31–35 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Tyche l.; above, ram l.  
 In field SC and ΔΕ and to l.,  
 star.
- \*182.** (3) 32–33 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Same type, but crescent  
 instead of star in field, l.
- 183.** (10) 32–35 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Same, symbol in field il-  
 legible.
- \*184.** (1) 34 mm. Head r., laur.  
*Rev.* Tyche seated, turned to  
 r.; above, ram l.; in field SC  
 and ΔΕ.

## SECOND ISSUE

- \*185.** (17) 31–34 mm. Head r., laur.  
*Rev.* Tyche l.; to r. Emperor  
 crowning her; to l. Tyche with  
 rudder and cornucopia.
- \*186.** (7) 31–34 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Same.
- 187.** (3) 32–34 mm. Head r., rad.  
*Rev.* Same.
- \*188.** (1) 33 mm. Bust r., rad.  
*Rev.* Same.
- \*189.** (4) 32–34 mm. Bust l., laur.; sceptre over  
 shoulder (Not spear as given  
 in *B. M. Gal.*, p. 209, No. 483).  
*Rev.* Same.



## THIRD ISSUE

- \*190.** (19) 30–35 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Bust of Tyche r.; above,  
 ram r.; in field, SC and ΔΕ.

## JULIA MAMAEA

March 11, 222–March 19, 235

The obverse inscription is IOVAIA MAMĒA CE-  
 BACTH

The reverses are those of Alexander.

## FIRST ISSUE

- \*191.** (1) 32 mm. Bust r.  
*Rev.* Tyche l.; above, ram l.; in  
 field, SC and ΔΕ
- 192.** (1) 32 mm. Bust r.  
*Rev.* Same type; in field, l.,  
 star.

## THIRD ISSUE

- 193.** (2) 32–33 mm. Bust r.  
*Rev.* Bust of Tyche r.; above,  
 ram r.; in field, SC and ΔΕ

## PHILIP, SR.

March, 244–October, 249

There are two issues for Philip and his family,  
 distinguished by obverse inscription and by reverse  
 inscription and type. As determined in Hoards I, II,  
 pp. 30 f., the form AVTOKKMIOYAIΦIAIΠΠOCCEB  
 comes not earlier than 247. The bronzes which

bear that inscription would then be of the second issue, like those of Philip Jr. as Augustus with the same inscription. On these pieces the reverse inscription reads ANTIOXEQN MHTPOKOΛQN and there is a star under the bust of Tyche (though there are exceptions, e. g. No. 203, Pl. IX).

The first issue, then, consists of those pieces without the star beneath the bust of Tyche, on which the reverse inscription ends KOΛQ and the obverse inscription reads AVTOKKMAIOYΛΦIAIΠΠOCCEB (like my obverse B, Hoards I, II, p. 33, except that the bronze reads MA for M). Neither obverse nor reverse inscription offers any variation except that the S of SC is occasionally reversed (cf. No. 194, Pl. VIII).

## FIRST ISSUE

244-246

- \*194. (9) 29-35 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Bust of Tyche r.; above,  
 ram r. In field, SC and ΔΕ
- \*195. (5) 29-31 mm. Bust r., rad.  
*Rev.* Same.

## SECOND ISSUE

247-249

- \*196. (22) 28-33 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Same, but star beneath  
 bust.
197. (10) 30-32 mm. Bust r., rad.  
*Rev.* Same.

56 THE EIGHTH AND NINTH

- \*198.** (9) 27–32 mm. Bust l., laur.  
*Rev.* Same.
- \*199.** (4) 28–30 mm. Bust l., laur., spear over r.  
shoulder, shield on l. arm.  
*Rev.* Same.
- \*200.** (6) 30–31 mm. Bust l., rad.  
*Rev.* Same.
- 201.** (1) 29 mm. Bust l., rad. with shield.  
*Rev.* Same.
- \*202.** (2) 30 mm. Bust l., rad. with spear held  
forward and shield on l. arm.  
*Rev.* Same.
- \*203.** (1) 29 mm. Bust l. rad., r. arm (?) raised.  
*Rev.* Same inscription and type,  
but no star.
- 204.** (2) 32–34 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Type and inscription of  
first issue.
- 205.** (4) 30–33 mm. Bust r., rad.  
*Rev.* Type and inscription of  
first issue (Nos. 204, 205 are  
undoubtedly mules, first issue  
reverses used again with second  
issue obverses).

PHILIP, JR.

March, 244–October, 249

On the first issue Philip, Jr. appears as Caesar with  
the inscription ΜΑΡΙΟΝΛΙΦΙΛΙΠΠΟCΚΑΙCΑΡ  
On the second he is Augustus with the inscription  
ΑΥΤΟΚΚΜΙΟΝΛΙΦΙΛΙΠΠΟC CΕΒ identical with

that of his father. Reverse types and inscriptions are those of the elder Philip.

## FIRST ISSUE

244-246

- \*206.** (13) 29-33 mm. Bust r., head bare.  
*Rev.* Bust of Tyche, r.

## SECOND ISSUE

247-249

- \*207.** (4) 30 mm. Head r., laur.  
*Rev.* Same, but star beneath bust.
- \*208.** (44) 28-33 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Same.
- \*209.** (5) 30-32 mm. Bust r., rad.  
*Rev.* Same.

## PHILIP SR., AND JR.

## SECOND ISSUE

247-249

- \*210.** (3) 29-30 mm. AVTOKKMIOVΛIΦIΛIΠ-  
ΠOI CEB Bust of Philip, Sr.  
r., laur.; facing bust of Philip,  
Jr. l., rad.  
*Rev.* Same. *B. M. Gal.*, p. 216,  
Nos. 535 f.
- 211.** (1) 30 mm. Same inscription. Busts jugate,  
Philip, Sr. rad. Philip Jr. laur.  
*Rev.* Same. *B. M. Gal.*, p. 216,  
No. 537.

## OTACILIA

March, 244–October, 249

Otacia appears on both issues; on the first with the inscription MAPΩTAKIACEOVHPANCE (*Mαρκιαν 'Οτακλιαν Σεονήραν Σεβαστήν*); on the second with MAPΩTAKIACEOYHPANCEB.<sup>23</sup>

## FIRST ISSUE

244–246

- \*212. (5) 30–31 mm. Bust r. on crescent.  
Rev. Bust of Tyche r.
213. (1) 31 mm. MAPΩTAKIACEHPANCEB  
(sic) Bust r. on crescent.  
Rev. Same.

## SECOND ISSUE

247–249

214. (1) 31 mm. Bust r., on crescent.  
Rev. Same, but star beneath bust.

## TRAJAN DECIUS

October, 249–May, 251

The suggestion made in Hoards I, II, p. 40 that coins with the inscription AVTKΓMEKVΔEKIOC-TPAIANOCCEB precede those with AVTKΓMEKV-

<sup>23</sup> This does not agree with the readings on *B. M. Gal.*, p. 217, Nos. 543–545. There the second issue has KIA for KIAI (No. 543) while the other two pieces have C for CΕ. These are presumably of the first issue, for the reverse inscription ends KOΛΩ though nothing is said of the absence of the star.

TPAIANOCΔEKIOCCEB finds some support from the bronze, for the reverse type with the bust of Tyche, which is a continuation of Philip's, bears the former legend, while that with Tyche within a temple, which is an innovation, bears the latter.<sup>24</sup> The reverse inscription of both issues is ANTIOX-ΕQN MHTPOKOΛQN

## FIRST ISSUE

- \*215. (2) 30–31 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Bust of Tyche, r.; above, ram r.; beneath, star. In field SC and ΔΕ.

## SECOND ISSUE

216. (1) 30 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Tetrastyle temple, surmounted by ram r.; within, Tyche, facing.
- \*217. (1) Tetradr. Bust r., laur.; beneath, Z.  
*Rev.* ΔΗΜΑΡΧΕΕΟVCΙΑC  
 Spread eagle, head r., on palm branch. In ex. SC. Hoard I, Nos. 464 f,

## EMISA

## ANTONINUS PIUS

July 10, 138–March 7, 161

- \*218. (1) 24 mm. Inscription illegible. Head r., laur.

<sup>24</sup> That is, it does so on *B. M. Gal.*, p. 222, Nos. 600 f. On the piece here published (No. 216) it is unfortunately illegible.

*Rev.* [ΕΜ]ΙΧΝΩΝ On sacred stone of Elagabal, eagle r., head l., wreath in beak; in field, r., Β Cf. *B. M. Gal.*, p. 237, No. 1.

## JULIA DOMNA

216

- \*219. (1) 26 mm. Inscription illegible. Bust r.  
*Rev.* -- ΝΚΟΛΩΝ Great altar, crescent above to r.; in ex. ΗΚΦ Cf. *B. M. Gal.*, p. 238, No. 12.

## ELAGABALUS

June 8, 218–March 11, 222

220. (1) 21 mm. Head r., laur. Almost obliterated.  
*Rev.* Agonistic urn or crown in form of tiara; in ex. ΠΥΘΙΑ Badly corroded. cf. *B. M. Gal.*, p. 240, No. 21; *Rev. Num.*, 1905, p. 95; 1906, p. 150, No. 15.

## GABALA

## CARACALLA

February 4, 211–April 8, 217

221. (1) 27 mm. AVKAIMA -- Head r., laur.  
*Rev.* ΓΑΒΑΛΕΩΝ Tyche in chiton, peplos and modius seated l. on throne; in r., rud-

DURA HOARDS

61

der; in l., cornucopia. Cf. *B. M. Gal.*, p. 245, No. 14.

MACRINUS

April 8, 217–June 8, 218

- \*222. (1) 27 mm. AVTKMOIIMAKPINO Head r., laur.  
*Rev.* Same. Cf. *B. M. Gal.*, p. 246, No. 20.

LAODICEA-AD-MARE

TRAJAN

115

- \*223. (1) 26 mm. -- CTKAI -- Head r., laur.  
*Rev.* IOVAIEΩNTΩNKA -- Bust of Tyche r.; in field, r., IOV *B. M. Gal.*, p. 253, Nos. 42–44.

ANTONINUS PIUS

141

224. (1) 25 mm. Inscription illegible. Head r., laur.  
*Rev.* Inscription illegible. Bust of Tyche, l. *B. M. Gal.*, p. 255, Nos. 61–63.
225. (1) 24 mm. Inscription illegible. Head l., laur.  
*Rev.* Same. *B. M. Gal.*, p. 255, Nos. 65 f.
226. (1) 24 mm. Same. Countermarked male head r.



*Rev.* Same. *B. M. Gal.*, p. 255,  
No. 64.

- \*227. (1) 24 mm. -- ΕΙΝΟC -- Bust l. laur.  
Countermarked male head r.  
*Rev.* IOVAIEΩN -- Same  
type. In field, r., HIIP

142

228. (2) 25-26 mm. Inscription illegible. Head l.,  
laur.  
*Rev.* Inscription illegible. Same  
type; in field, l., KAC r., PP  
*B. M. Gal.*, p. 256, Nos. 67 f.

#### SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS

May, 193-February 4, 211

229. (1) 23 mm. Inscription illegible. Bearded  
head r.  
*Rev.* Inscription illegible. Wolf  
r., suckling Romulus and Re-  
mus. (Plausible but not cer-  
tain.) Cf. *B. M. Gal.*, p. 259,  
No. 91.

#### CARACALLA

February 4, 211-April 8, 217

230. (1) 23 mm. Inscription illegible. Head r.,  
laur. Obscure.  
*Rev.* Inscription illegible. Head  
of Tyche r. Obscure. Cf. *B. M.*  
*Gal.*, p. 259, No. 88.

## ELAGABALUS

June 8, 218–March 11, 222

- \*231. (1) 21 mm. IMPCMAVR Head r., laur.  
*Rev.* ΔΕ; beneath, star; all in laurel wreath. Cf. above, p. 50, n. 22.
- \*232. (1) 17 mm. -- AVRAN -- Head r., laur.  
*Rev.* LADI Within distyle shrine, bust of Tyche, r. In ex. ΔΕ *B. M. Gal.*, p. 261, Nos. 101–103.

## SELEUCIA PIERIA

## CARACALLA

February 4, 211–April 8, 217

233. (1) 21 mm. Inscription illegible. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Inscription illegible. Thunderbolt, with fillet attached, on cushion placed on stool. *B. M. Gal.*, p. 276, Nos. 53 ff.

## SEVERUS ALEXANDER

March 11, 222–March 19, 235

- \*234. (1) 33 mm. -- APA -- Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* [CΕ]ΛΕΥΚΕΩΝΙΙ[ Sacred stone of Zeus Kasios within hexastyle temple with eagle on pediment. Double-struck. *B. M. Gal.*, p. 277, No. 58.

## DAMASCUS

## ELAGABALUS

June 8, 218–March 11, 222

- \*235. (1) 27 mm. Inscription illegible. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Wreath, within which, CEB A/CMIA around it, inscription, Δ --- beneath, uncertain symbol. Badly corroded. *B. M. Gal.*, p. 286, No. 21.

## ARADUS

## ELAGABALUS

June 8, 218–March 11, 222

236. (1) 27 mm. – A – – Bust r., laur. In oval countermark APA/ΔOY  
*Rev.* Cypress; to l., lion r.; to r., bull l. (only one horn visible); behind lion, standard. Date illegible. Cf. *B. M. Phoen.*, p. 49, Nos. 383–385.

## TRIPOLIS

## ELAGABALUS

June 8, 218–March 11, 222

- \*237. (2) 23–24 mm. Head r.  
*Rev.* – – TQN Altar of Zeus Hagios with flaming altar in center, statues of sun and moon to l. and r. *B. M. Phoen.*, p. 222.

## TARSUS

## COMMODUS

March 17, 180–Dec. 31, 192

- \*238. (1) 33 mm. [Α ΑΙ]Α ΑΥΡΗ[ΚΟΜΟΔΟC-  
CΕ] Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* ΤΑΡCΟV ΜΗΤΡΟ[ΠΟ-  
ΛΕΩC] Facade of decastyle  
temple in center of which  
pellet; in pediment spread  
eagle, head r.; on architrave  
ΚΟΜΟΔΕΙΟC; in ex., ΔΙC-  
ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟV *B. M. Lycaonia*,  
p. 192, No. 169.

## AEGEAE

## SEVERUS ALEXANDER

230/1

- \*239. (1) 38 mm. -- Ρ CΕΥΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ --  
Head r., rad.  
*Rev.* [CΕVΑΔΡΙΑ]ΛΕΞΑΝΔ  
ΡΟVII Galley sailing l. met by  
four persons: above, spread  
eagle, head l., beneath which,  
ZOC (277 = 230/1 A. D.). In  
ex. (the lower third of the coin)  
[Α]ΙΓΕΑΙΩΝ ΜΕΠΘ (*Μακεδο-  
νική εύγενής πιστή Θεοφιλής* Im-  
hoof-Blumer, *G. M.*, p. 704, No.  
549) *Inv. Wad.*, No. 4083. *Rev.*  
*Num.*, 1898, p. 152. Pl. IV, 20.  
Cf. ΔΩΡΕΑ CΙΤΟV ΤΑΡCΩ  
Rostovtzeff, *Num. Chron.*,

1900, pp. 96 ff. (esp. p. 101)  
Corn ship from Egypt.

## CYPRUS

## JULIA DOMNA

May 193–April 8, 217

- \*240. (1) 33 mm. IOVA ΔOMNA CER\* (sic)  
Bust r.  
*Rev.* KOI[NON KVIPI]QN  
Temple of Aphrodite with  
court in front; in court, one  
oblong and two globular ob-  
jects. Cf. *B. M. Cyprus*, p. 86,  
No. 57. Cf. also Westholm  
*The Temples of Soli*, pp. 162 f.  
where the objects are explained  
as a terrace and altars.

## CARACALLA

February 4, 211–April 8, 217

241. (1) 30 mm. Head r., laur.  
*Rev.* Inscription illegible. Same  
type. *B. M. Cyprus*, p. 87, Nos.  
60–63.

## CAESAREA

## ANTONINUS PIUS

July 10, 138–March 7, 161

242. (1) 25 mm. Inscription illegible. Head r.,  
laur.

\* This form of B occurs in the date on coins of Neo-Caesarea  
(Nos. 335 ff. below). It was mistaken by Babelon and Reinach for  
a form of digamma.

*Rev.* Inscription illegible.  
Mount Argaeus. Cf. Sydenham, *The Coinage of Caesarea in Cappadocia*, p. 83, Nos. 309 f., p. 84, No. 315.

## MARCUS AURELIUS

March 7, 161–March 17, 180

- 243.** (1) 20 mm. Inscription illegible. Head r., laur.  
*Rev.* Inscription illegible.  
Mount Argaeus. Cf. Sydenham, p. 87, No. 337.

## LUCIUS VERUS

March 7, 161–February, 169

- 244.** (1) 21 mm. Inscription illegible. Mount Argaeus. Cf. Sydenham, pp. 90 f., Nos. 359–361.

## SEVERUS ALEXANDER

225

- \*245.** (1) 26 mm. -- CE -- Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* -- KAICAPI Agalma of Mount Argaeus on altar. In ex. ΕΤΔ Cf. Sydenham, p. 123, No. 557.

227

- \*246.** (1) 21 mm. [AVK]CEOVHAAEEANΔP  
Head r., laur.  
*Rev.* ΜΗ P KAIC Three double ears of corn tied together.

In field, ΕΤς Cf. Sydenham,  
p. 125, Nos. 570 ff.

## AMASIA

## SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS

October, 205–October, 206

The date for this issue which Babelon and Reinach<sup>26</sup> assign to 208/9 is discussed in *Dura Rep.* VII–VIII, p. 413. It is there shown that the five Pontic towns, Amasia, Comana, Neo-Caesarea, Sebastopolis-Heracleopolis and Zela struck money simultaneously in 205/6 and Amasia and Zela again in 206/7. The date ΕΤ (ἔτους) CH<sup>27</sup> sometimes is placed in the exergue, sometimes in the field r., or l. and r. Sometimes it is written reversed.

The normal obverse inscription is AVTKAIΛ-CEΠITCEOVHPOCCEB for Αὐτοκράτωρ Καίσαρ Λούκιος Σεπτίμιος Σεουήρος Σεβαστός sometimes with the addition of ΠΕΡ for Περτινάξ before CEB, AV instead of AVT, K instead of KAI, CEΠ instead of CEΠIT also occur.

The normal reverse inscription, AΔPCEVANTA-MACIACMHNEΠPIΠO for Ἀδριανέλα Σενηρεία<sup>28</sup> Ἀντωνινιανή Ἀμάσια Μητρόπολις Νεωκόρος Πρώτη τοῦ Πόντου<sup>29</sup> presents a number of variations: CE instead

<sup>26</sup> *Recueil Général des Monnaies Grecques d'Asie Mineure*, 2nd Edition, Tome I, Fascicule 1, pp. 31 f.

<sup>27</sup> CH = 208 of the era of Amasia which began in October 2 B. C.

<sup>28</sup> It is curious that Severus on the obverse is always transliterated with the o, Severeia on the reverse always without the o.

<sup>29</sup> The city's title is discussed by Cumont, *Studia Pontica* III, p. 110.

of CЄV, AMACI instead of AMACIAC, MHT instead of MH, N instead of NЄ, Π or ΠPΩ instead of ΠP, Π or ΠON or ΠTC (sic) instead of ΠO; sometimes ΠO is omitted.

- 247.** (9) 30–32 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Tyche l., with rudder and cornucopia.
- 248.** (3) 30–31 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Caracalla and Geta in togas clasping hands.
- \*249.** (11) 29–33 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Flaming pyre of one stage.
- \*250.** (11) 29–32 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Flaming pyre of two stages.
- 251.** (8) 28–33 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Pyre on which spread eagle, head l.
- \*252.** (1) 33 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Pyre on which spread eagle, head and tail r.
- \*253.** (3) 30–31 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Pyre on which quadriga, front.
- 254.** (2) 30–32 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Emperor on horseback l., raising r. hand; before him, seated captive.



October, 206–October, 207

The types are in general repetitions of those of the previous year. The only difference is that the date is CΘ.

255. (8) 30–33 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Tyche l., with rudder and cornucopia.
256. (1) 29 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Caracalla and Geta in togas clasping hands.
257. (7) 29–31 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Flaming pyre of two stages.
258. (1) 28 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Same type; in field l., star.

#### DATE ILLEGIBLE

259. (6) 28 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Tyche l. with rudder and cornucopia.
- \*260. (9) 28–32 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Caracalla and Geta in togas clasping hands.
261. (4) 30–32 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Flaming pyre of two stages.
262. (1) 31 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Pyre on which pine with little trees with berries to l. and r.

- \*263. (1) 29 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Pallas r., with spear and shield.
- \*264. (1) 29 mm. Bust r., laur. Countermarked radiate head, r.  
*Rev.* Emperor on horseback riding r.
265. (1) 29 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Obliterated.

## JULIA DOMNA

October, 205–October, 206

The obverse inscription, which is never complete on our coins, would have been IOVAIA ΔOMNA CEBACTH though the variant IOVAIA ΔOMNA AVT CE occurs in Waddington *Recueil*, 2nd Ed., I. 1. p. 43, No. 62. The reverse inscription is like that of Septimius Severus.

266. (3) 30–33 mm. Bust r.  
*Rev.* Tyche l. with rudder and cornucopia.
- \*267. (10) 29–32 mm. Bust r.  
*Rev.* Flaming pyre of two stages.
268. (1) 32 mm. Bust r.  
*Rev.* Pallas l. with spear and shield.

## CARACALLA

October, 205–October, 206

The obverse inscription is AV KAIMAVPANT-  
 (N)INOC for *Αὐτοκράτωρ Καῖσαρ Μάρκος Αὐρήλιος*

*'Αντωνίος* Sometimes CEB is added; K instead of KAI and AV instead of AVP The inscription is like that of Septimius Severus

- \*269.** (20) 29-31 mm. Bust r., laur.  
Rev. Tyche l. with ru  
cornucopia.
- \*270.** (30) 29-31 mm. Bust r., laur.  
Rev. Flaming pyre of
- \*271.** (33) 28-33 mm. Bust r., laur.  
Rev. Flaming pyre  
stages.
- 272.** (4) 31-33 mm. Bust r., laur.  
Rev. Pyre on which e  
l., tail r.
- 273.** (3) 30-32 mm. Bust r., laur.  
Rev. Pyre on which e  
and tail r.
- 274.** (1) 32 mm. Bust r., laur.  
Rev. Pyre on which  
and tail l.
- 275.** (1) 32 mm. Bust r., laur.  
Rev. Pyre on which  
r. tail l.
- 276.** (5) 29-31 mm. Bust r., laur.  
Rev. Pyre on which  
r., under pediment.  
p. 12.
- 277.** (1) 31 mm. Bust r., laur.  
Rev. Pyre on whi  
front.

## DURA HOARDS

\*278. (3) 28-30 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Pyre above which  
 parts of a four horse team  
 pairs; to the l. little tree  
 berries. Cf. Fig. 5, p. 12

\*279. (1) 31 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Pyre of  
 two the stages,  
 branch. Cf. Fig. 2, p. 1

\*280. (2) 30-32 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Spread eagle, head  
 dead limb.

281. (1) 32 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Eagle, head  
 dead limb.

282. (2) 30-31 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Pallas  
 shield.

\*283. (3) 30-32 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Flaming  
 formed by  
 between them  
 BACIAEV two pyre on  
 M/O[C EVOCC two column  
 ton 47, 85. TVXEI] Wa

October, 206-October, 207  
 284. (1) 31 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Tychur.  
 with wave l.

285. (17) 28-32 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Tychur.  
 cornucopia. l. standing c  
 dot patte  
 with rudd

- \*286. (7) 28-31 mm. Bust r., laur.  
Rev. Same; in field, star.
287. (1) 29-30 mm. Bust r., rad.  
Rev. Same, without star.
288. (2) 31 mm. Bust r., rad.  
Rev. Same; in field, star.
289. (10) 29 mm. Bust r., laur.  
Rev. Caracalla and Geta in togas clasping hands.
- \*290. (4) 28-30 mm. Bust r., laur.  
Rev. Same; in field, star.
291. (9) 28-32 mm. Bust r., rad.  
Rev. Same, without star.
- \*292. (2) 29-30 mm. Bust r., rad.  
Rev. Same; in field, star.
293. (12) 29-32 mm. Bust r., laur.  
Rev. Flaming pyre of one stage.
- \*294. (35) 27-32 mm. Bust r., laur.  
Rev. Flaming pyre of two stages.
- \*295. (1) 28 mm. Bust r., laur.  
Rev. Same; in field, star.
- \*296. (5) 28-29 mm. Bust r., laur.  
Rev. Pyre on which spread eagle, head l.
297. (1) 30 mm. Bust r., laur.  
Rev. Pyre on which spread eagle, head and tail r. To l. and r. little trees, with berries.

## DURA HOARDS

75

- \*298. (1) 28 mm. Bust r., laur.  
Rev. Pyre on which spread eagle, head l.; in field, star.
299. (3) 28-29 mm. Bust r., rad.  
Rev. Same.
- \*300. (3) 29-30 mm. Bust r., laur.  
Rev. Pyre on which quadriga facing.
- \*301. (1) 29 mm. Bust r., laur.  
Rev. Pyre of two stages; on first to l. and r. little trees with berries.
- \*302. (1) 30 mm. Bust r., laur.  
Rev. Pallas r., with spear and shield.
303. (2) 29-30 mm. Bust r., laur.  
Rev. Hades-Serapis seated l. on throne; r. hand on head of Cerberus, l. on scepter.
- \*304. (3) 29-30 mm. Same.  
Rev. Same; in field, star.
305. (1) 29 mm. Bust r., rad.  
Rev. Same, without star.
- \*306. (2) 29-31 mm. Bust r., laur.  
Rev. Emperor l., sacrificing from patera on flaming tripod, with l. leans on spear.

DATE ILLEGIBLE

307. (57) 29-32 mm. Bust r., laur.  
Rev. Tyche l., with rudder and cornucopia.

308. (1) 28 mm. Bust r., rad.  
*Rev.* Same.
309. (16) 28-32 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Caracalla and C  
togas, clasping hands.
310. (4) 28-31 mm. Bust r., rad.  
*Rev.* Same.
311. (19) 27-33 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Flaming pyre of on
312. (30) 29-33 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Flaming pyre c  
stages.
313. (1) 29 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Same; on first sta  
and r. little trees with b
314. (2) 31 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Pyre on which  
eagle, head l.
315. (5) 29-31 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Pyre on which  
eagle, head and tail r.
316. (2) 29-33 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Pyre on which  
eagle, head and tail l.
317. (3) 30-32 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Pyre on which b  
feet in air; on him,  
eagle, to l. of him litt  
with berries. Cf. Fig. 4
318. (5) 28-30 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Emperor l., sac  
from patera on flaming  
with l. leans on spear.

# DURA HOARDS

77

319. (2) 30-31 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* — — MHTNE River god  
 Iris reclining l., r. hand raised.  
 In ex. ΕΙΡΕΙΧΘ<sup>20</sup>
320. (2) 30 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Obliterated.

## GETA

October, 205–October, 206

The obverse inscription is ΠΙΣΕΠΤΙΓΕΤΑΚΕΑΡ  
 for Πόπλιος Σεπτίμιος Γέτας Καίσαρ Sometimes ΠΟ  
 stands for Π On only one coin can the title Augustus  
 be read. That is No. 334 of whose inscription  
 only CEB can be seen. The reverse inscription is  
 that of Septimius Severus.

321. (3) 29-30 mm. Bust r., head bare.  
*Rev.* Tyche l. with rudder and  
 cornucopia.
322. (2) 31-32 mm. Bust r., head bare.  
*Rev.* Flaming pyre of one stage.
323. (1) 30 mm. Bust r., head bare.  
*Rev.* Pyre on which spread  
 eagle, head l.
324. (4) 29-30 mm. Bust r., head bare.  
*Rev.* Pyre on which spread  
 eagle, head and tail r.
- \*325. (4) 30-31 mm. Bust r., head bare.  
*Rev.* Pyre on which spread  
 eagle, head and tail l.

<sup>20</sup> Εἰρεῖς (for Ἴρις) πόταμος Although the name of the town does  
 not appear, these are certainly from Amasia. A similar type,  
 published for Faustina the Younger; *Wad. D.* 37, No. 22.



- \*326. (4) 30-32 mm. Bust r., head bare.  
*Rev.* Pyre on which  
 feet in air; on him  
 eagle.
- \*327. (1) 30 mm. Bust r., head bare.  
*Rev.* Pyre on which  
 to l. and r. little trees  
 Cf. Fig. 1, p. 12.
328. (1) 31 mm. Bust r., head bare.  
*Rev.* Zeus Nicephorus  
 his l. hand on long s  
 his feet, eagle.

## DATE ILLEGIBLE

329. (1) 32 mm. Bust r., head bare.  
*Rev.* Tyche l., with r  
 cornucopia.
330. (4) 31-32 mm. Bust r., head bare.  
*Rev.* Flaming pyre of
331. (1) 30 mm. Bust r., head bare.  
*Rev.* Pyre on which  
 eagle, head l.
332. (1) 31 mm. Bust r., head bare.  
*Rev.* Pyre on which  
 eagle under pedimen
333. (1) 31 mm. Bust r., head bare.  
*Rev.* Pyre on which  
 indistinct.
334. (2) 29-30 mm. -- CEB Bust r., head  
*Rev.* Pallas r., with  
 shield.

DURA HOARDS  
NEO-CAESAREA  
SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS

79

205/6

These coins are dated ET(\*E<sub>TOVS</sub>)PMB<sup>31</sup> Babelon and Reinach (*Op. cit.*, Tome I, Fascicule 1, p. 120, n. 2) mistaking the form R for digamma, dated some of them 209/10. But R for B is not uncommon at this period. Cf. above, No. 240. The date is always placed in the exergue.

The obverse inscription is like that of Amasia, with the same variations. The reverse inscription is KOINIONNEOKAIMHTPO for Κοῖνον τοῦ Πόντου Νεοκαισάρεια Μητρόπολις KOI sometimes occurs instead of KOIN; KAIC instead of KAI.

335. (1) 30 mm. Bust r., laur.  
Rev. Tetrastyle Ionic temple;  
between side columns, statues  
on bases.
336. (1) 30 mm. Bust r., laur.  
Rev. Tetrastyle Corinthian  
temple.
337. (3) 29-30 mm. Bust r., laur.  
Rev. Tetrastyle Corinthian  
temple; walls of cella showing.
- \*338. (2) 30 mm. Bust r., laur.  
Rev. Tetrastyle Corinthian  
temple within which figure  
standing on base leaning on  
spear.

<sup>31</sup> PMB = 142 of the era of Neo-Caesarea which began in 64/5.

80 THE EIGHTH AND NINTH

- \*339. (1) 31 mm. Head r., laur.  
*Rev.* Tetrastyle Ion  
 between the colum  
 statues on bases (Gra
- \*340. (3) 30 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Tetrastyle tem  
 which trophy in shr
341. (1) 29 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Tetrastyle tem  
 which, radiate bust.
342. (7) 30-32 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Tetrastyle temp  
 obscure.
343. (1) 29 mm. Head r., laur.  
*Rev.* Same.

JULIA DOMNA

205/6

Only MNA of the obverse inscription car  
 The complete inscription was IOVAIA  
 CEBACTH as at Amasia. The reverses  
 those of Septimius Severus.

344. (3) 28-29 mm. Bust r.  
*Rev.* Tetrastyle Ionic  
 within which, figure o
345. (1) 28-30 mm. Bust r.  
*Rev.* Tetrastyle Ionic

CARACALLA

205/6

The obverse inscription is like that at  
 The reverses are like those of Septimius Se

# DURA HOARDS

81

- \*346. (4) 28-31 mm. Bust r., laur.  
Rev. Tetrastyle temple.
347. (1) 28 mm. Head r., laur.  
Rev. Same.
348. (2) 29-32 mm. Bust r., laur.  
Rev. Tetrastyle Ionic temple  
within which, on base, figure  
leaning with l. on spear, r. hand  
lowered (holding globe?).
- \*349. (2) 31 mm. Head r., laur.  
Rev. Same.
- \*350. (1) 31 mm. Bust r., rad.  
Rev. Same type; between col-  
umns to l. and r., long torches.
351. (1) 30 mm. Bust r., laur.  
Rev. Tetrastyle Corinthian  
temple within which, lighted  
altar; walls of cella showing.
352. (1) 30 mm. Bust r., laur.  
Rev. Tetrastyle Ionic temple;  
between the columns, three  
statues on bases.
- \*353. (1) 28 mm. Bust r., laur.  
Rev. Tetrastyle Ionic temple  
within which, on base, figure r.  
(Artemis?) r. hand over head;  
l. holds bow.
354. (1) 33 mm. Bust r., laur.  
Rev. Tetrastyle Corinthian  
temple; rivets on door showing.

## GETA

205/6

Only  $\Lambda\text{C}\text{E}\Pi$  and  $\Gamma\text{ETA}$  of the obverse inscription can be read. The complete inscription was like that at Amasia. The reverses are like those of Septimius Severus.

- \*355. (4) 29–31 mm. Bust r., head bare.  
*Rev.* Tetrastyle Corinthian temple with ornamented door; cella walls showing.
- \*356. (1) 31 mm. Bust r., head bare.  
*Rev.* Tetrastyle Corinthian temple, within which, lighted altar.
- \*357. (1) 29–30 mm. Bust r., head bare.  
*Rev.* Tetrastyle Corinthian temple within which, on base, figure leaning with l. on spear; r. lowered (holding globe?).
- \*358. (2) 33 mm. Bust r., head bare.  
*Rev.* Same type, but Corinthian temple; walls of cella showing.
- \*359. (1) 30 mm. Bust r., head bare.  
*Rev.* Tetrastyle Corinthian temple within which, on base, figure r. leaning with r. on spear.
360. (1) 29 mm. Bust r., head bare.  
*Rev.* Tetrastyle Corinthian temple within which statue on

## DURA HOARDS

83

361. (2) 30-32 mm. Bust r., head bare.  
 pedestal; between columns to  
 l. and r., long torches.  
 Rev. Tetrastyle temple, ob-  
 scure.
- \*362. (1) 29 mm. Head r., bare.  
 Rev. Same.

## COMANA

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS

205/6

The coins are dated, in the exergue, ET(\*Etrous)  
 BOP<sup>32</sup> Of the obverse inscription only KACENICE-  
 OVH can be read. The complete inscription was like  
 that at Amasia. The reverse inscription is IEPO-  
 KAICAKOMANE for 'Ιερῶν Καισαρέων Κομανῶν  
 with KAIC sometimes for KAICA

- \*363. (1) 31 mm. Bust r., laur.  
 Rev. Tetrastyle temple within  
 which radiate goddess facing  
 with shield and club.
- \*364. (5) 27-30 mm. Bust r., laur.  
 Rev. Tetrastyle temple within  
 which baetyl on crescent; on it,  
 Nike with Palm and crown.

<sup>32</sup> BOP = 172 of the era of Comana which began in 34/5.

## CARACALLA

205/6

Of the obverse inscription only -AN- can be read. The complete inscription was like that at Amasia. The reverses are like those of Septimius Severus.

365. (5) 28-30 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Tetrastyle temple within which baetyl on crescent; on it, Nike with palm and crown.
366. (1) 31 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Tetrastyle temple with broken pediment. Double-struck.

## GETA

205/6

- \*367. (1) 29 mm. -- ΓΕ[ΤΑ Κ]ΑΙ[Σ] Bust r., head bare.  
*Rev.* Tetrastyle temple within which baetyl on crescent, on it, Nike with palm and crown.

## SEBASTOPOLIS-HERACLEOPOLIS

## CARACALLA

October, 205-October, 206

The era is the same as that of Amasia.

- \*368. (1) 28 mm. AVKAIMAVPAN - - - OC  
 Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* Arcade between two temples. In ex., ΗΡΑΚΛΕ/ΕΤΗC



# DURA HOARDS

## ZELA

### SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS

206/7

85

The era is the same as that of Neo Caesarea and the dates in the exergue ETPMB and ETPMF are equivalent to 205/6 and 206/7. The obverse inscription is illegible. The reverse inscription for both issues is ΖΗΑΙΤΩΝ ΤΟΥ ΠΟΝ

369. (2) 27 mm.

Bust r., laur.  
Rev. Hexastyle temple with broken pediment.

### JULIA DOMNA

DATE ILLEGIBLE

370. (2) 28-30 mm. [IOV]AIA ΔΟΜΝ[A] Bust r.  
Rev. Hexastyle temple with broken pediment.

### CARACALLA

205/6

The obverse inscription, which is never here complete, was the same as that at Amasia with the additional substitution of ω which is generally given for Ω. The reverses are like those of Septimius Severus.

\*371. (3) 29 mm.

Head r., laur.  
Rev. Hexastyle temple with broken pediment.

\*372. (1) 29 mm.

Head r., laur.  
Rev. Tetrastyle temple with



central arch, with  
altar.

206/7

- \*373.** (5) 28-32 mm. Head r., laur.  
*Rev.* Hexastyle ten  
broken pediment.
- \*374.** (1) 29 mm. Head r., laur.  
*Rev.* Tetrastyle ten  
central arch, with  
star.
- 375.** (1) 32 mm. Head r., laur.  
*Rev.* Tetrastyle ten  
central arch. In cen
- 376.** (1) 31 mm. Head r., laur.  
*Rev.* Tetrastyle ten  
central arch, with  
indistinct figure.

GETA

Date Illegible

- \*377.** (1) 27 mm. Inscription illegible.  
head bare.  
*Rev.* Hexastyle ten  
broken pediment.

PONTUS, UNCERTAIN TOWN

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS

- 378.** (1) 29 mm. Inscription illegible.  
*Rev.* Illegible. Coun  
radiate head, r.

DURA HOARDS  
PELTAE, PHRYGIA

87

CARACALLA

February 4, 211-April 8, 217

- \*379. (1) 23 mm. MAVANTO Bust r., rad.  
Rev. ΠΕΛΘΝΩΝ ΜΤΡΤΑΤ-  
ΑΡΙΩΝΟC Tyche l., wear-  
ing calathos, holding rudder  
and cornucopia. *B. M. Phrygia*,  
p. 351, No. 26 (Πελτήνων  
Μακεδόνων (σ)τρ. Τάτ. 'Αρίωνος  
Cf. *B. M. Phrygia*, pp. lxxxvii  
f.)

ANTIOCH, PISIDIA

CARACALLA

February 4, 211-April 8, 217

380. (1) 25 mm. IMP CAES --- AN --- Youth-  
ful head, r., laur.  
Rev. [GENI]COL[CAES  
ANTI]OC[H] Tyche standing  
l. wearing kalathos; in r.,  
branch; in l., cornucopia. *B.*  
*M. Lycia*, p. 182, Nos. 38, 40.

MEGARA

JULIA DOMNA

202-205

The following coins from towns in Greece all  
belong to the period of sudden activity, under  
Septimius Severus, of mints many of which had not

struck for centuries. It is probable that the issues were simultaneous. If so, they are the appearance on some of them of Plautilla, who was married to Caracalla in 202 and banished in 211. The references are to Imhoof-Blumer and *Numismatic Commentary on Pausanias*.

381. (1) 22 mm. Bust r.  
*Rev.* Asclepius standing  
 head l., with caduceus  
*C. P.*, 5 A VII

## AEGIUM

## GETA

202-205

382. (1) 23 mm. ΓΕ - Head r.  
*Rev.* ΑΙΓ - Pallas l.  
 on reversed spear with  
 with l. on shield on the  
*Cf. N. C. P.*, 87. 5 R.

## PELLENE

## SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS

202-205

- \*383. (2) 22 mm. Bust r., laur.  
*Rev.* -- ΑΗΝ *Athena*  
 meted r., holding bel  
 oval shield and thrusting  
 ward with lance. *N. C.*  
 1 S X

# DURA HOARDS

## THURIA

89

### GETA

202-205

384. (1) 20 mm. Bust r., head bare.  
Rev. Athena helmeted l.; in r. patera, with l. leaning on spear. Cf. N. C. P., 65 O XXII

## GYTHIUM

### SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS

202-205

385. (1) 22 mm. - POV - Head r., laur.  
Rev. Hermes l.; in r., purse; in l., caduceus. N. C. P., 62.10 O VII
- \*386. (1) 22 mm. Head r., laur.  
Rev. Apollo nude r.; r. hand raised over his head; l. hand on trunk of tree. N. C. P., 61. Cf. N XXIV

### CARACALLA?

202-205

387. (1) 21 mm. Head r.  
Rev. Apollo nude, facing. N. C. P., 60.1. N XXI

## HERAEA

### SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS

202-205

- \*388. (1) 24 mm. - ΛΟVCΕΙC -- Head r., laur.  
Rev. -- EQN Dionysus in

chiton standing from  
l., in r., jug; in l.  
grapes. Cf. *N. C.* 1  
XXVI

## MANTINEA

GETA

202-205

389. (1) 22 mm. Head r., bare.  
*Rev.* Artemis in shield  
with two torches? Cf.  
94.2 S\_XVII

## THELPUSA

GETA

202-205

- \*390. (1) 24 mm. Bust l.  
*Rev.* ΘΕ -- Demeter  
facing holding two torches  
l., flaming altar. Cf.  
106.1 V X

## SELEUCID, ANTIOCH

SELEUCUS III

B. C. 226-222

- \*391. (1) 14 mm. Head of Apollo r., laurel  
*Rev.* [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ] 2  
KOV] Apollo seated  
omphalos with bow and arrow  
*B. M. Sel.*, p. 22, Nos.

DURA HOARDS

DENARII

91

SEVERUS ALEXANDER

March 11, 222–March 19, 235

392. (1) 1.54 gr. IMPCMAVRSEVALEX-  
ANDAVG Bust r., laur.  
Rev. PAX AVG Peace run-  
ning l. Cohen IV, p. 420, No.  
187.
393. (1) 1.63 gr. Same.  
Rev. PMTRPCOSPP Liberty  
l., holding cap and cornucopia.  
Cohen IV, p. 423, No. 215.

## ADDENDA

After this manuscript was completed, three coins previously rejected as hopeless, were finally identified and should be added to the list.

## TARSUS

## ELAGABALUS

1. (1) 23 mm. -- KAMAVPA -- Bust r.,  
laur.  
*Rev.* TAPC Apollo, nude, facing.  
*Numismatic Chronicle*  
1872-3, p. 35.

## ANTIOCH, PISIDIA

## JULIA DOMNA

2. (1) 22 mm. -- AVGV -- Bust r.  
*Rev.* ANT -- Tyche standing  
l. with branch and cornucopia.  
*Cf. B. M. Lycia* p. 181, Nos.  
34 ff.

## CARACALLA?

3. (1) 21 mm. Bust r., almost obliterated.  
*Rev.* Similar. *Cf. B. M. Lycia*,  
p. 182 f., Nos. 40 ff.

# PLATES



# DURA HOARDS VIII-IX



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6.



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10.



15.



-18.-



-21.-



23.



24.



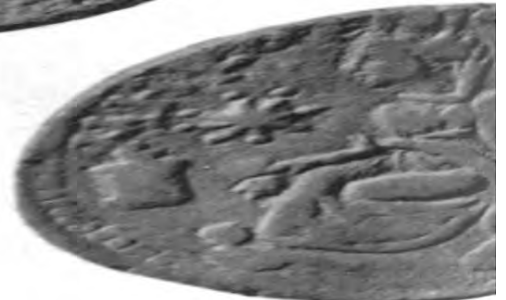
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— 24. —



# DURA HOARDS VIII-IX



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PLATE



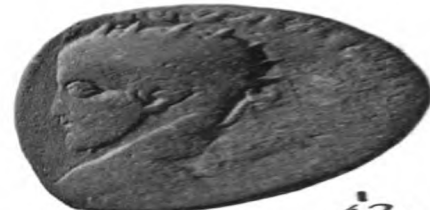
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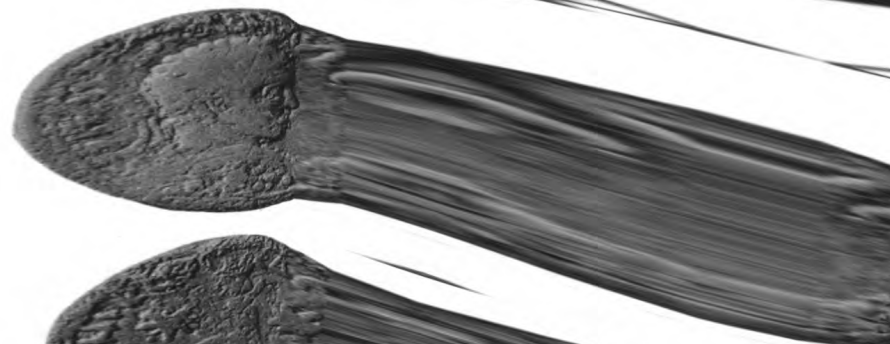
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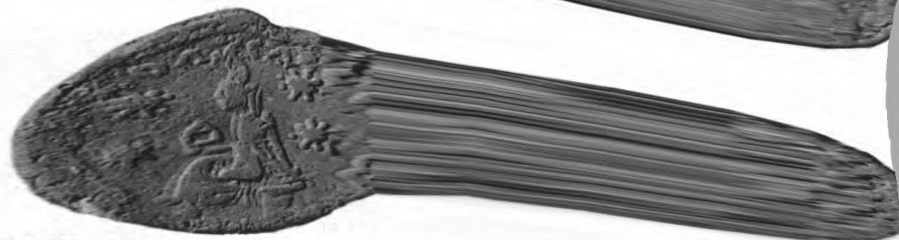
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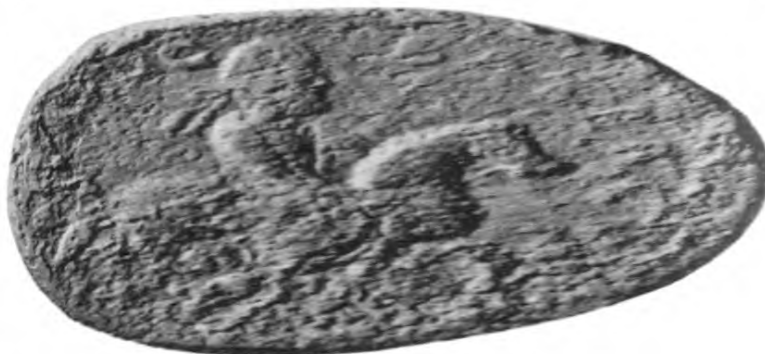
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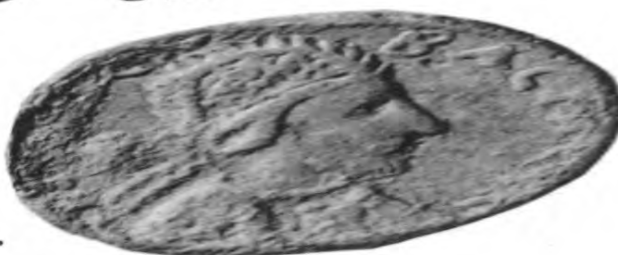


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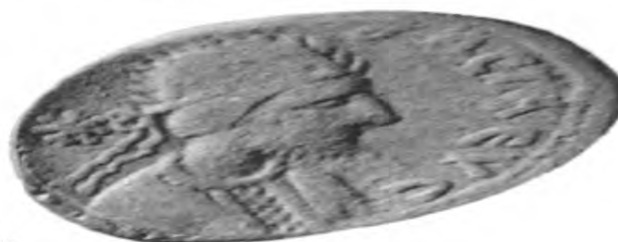


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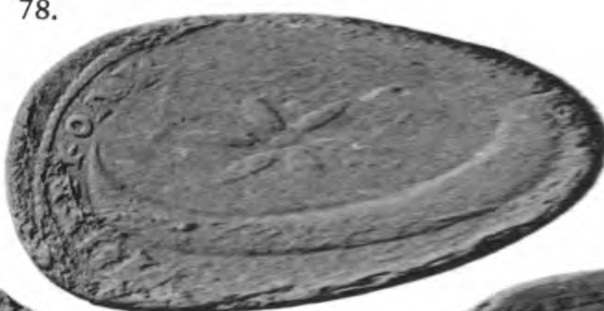
78.



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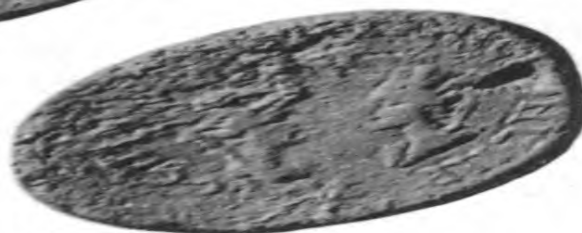
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-90-



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118.



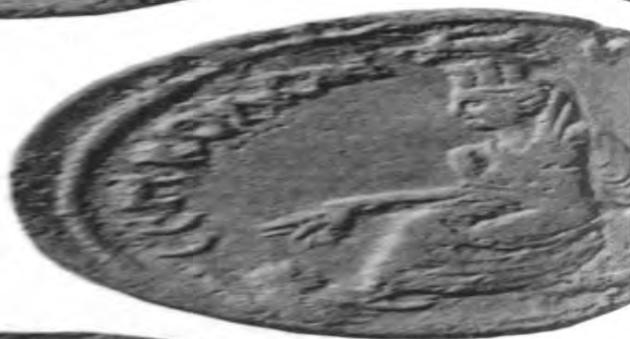
-119.-



-121.-



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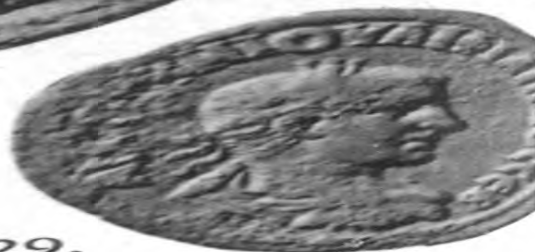


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# DURA HOARDS VIII-IX



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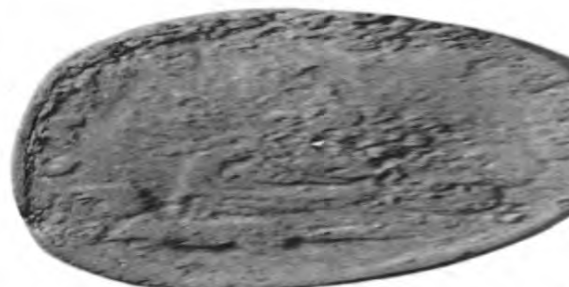




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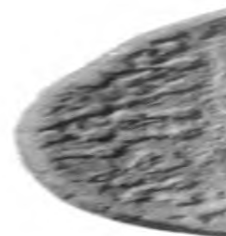
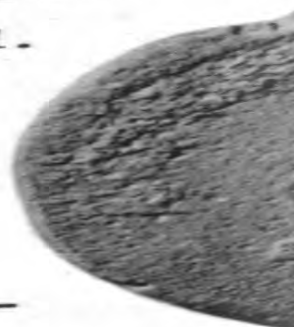
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-143.-



-155.-



# DURA HOARDS VIII-IX



-158.-



161.



163.



- 164.



-165.-



166.



167.

PLATE VII



169.



169.



169.



169.



169.



171.



172.



173.



174.



175.





# DURA HOARDS VIII-IX





PLATE VIII



189.



189.



188.



190.



190.



191.



194.



194.



195.



# DURA HOARDS VIII-IX



196.



-198.-



199.



200.



-202.



-203.-



-206.-



-207.





PLATE IX



208.



209.



210.



215.



217.



218.



212.



-219.-



# DURA HOARDS VIII-IX



PLATE X



-239.-



-240.-



246.



245.



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# DURA HOARDS VIII-IX

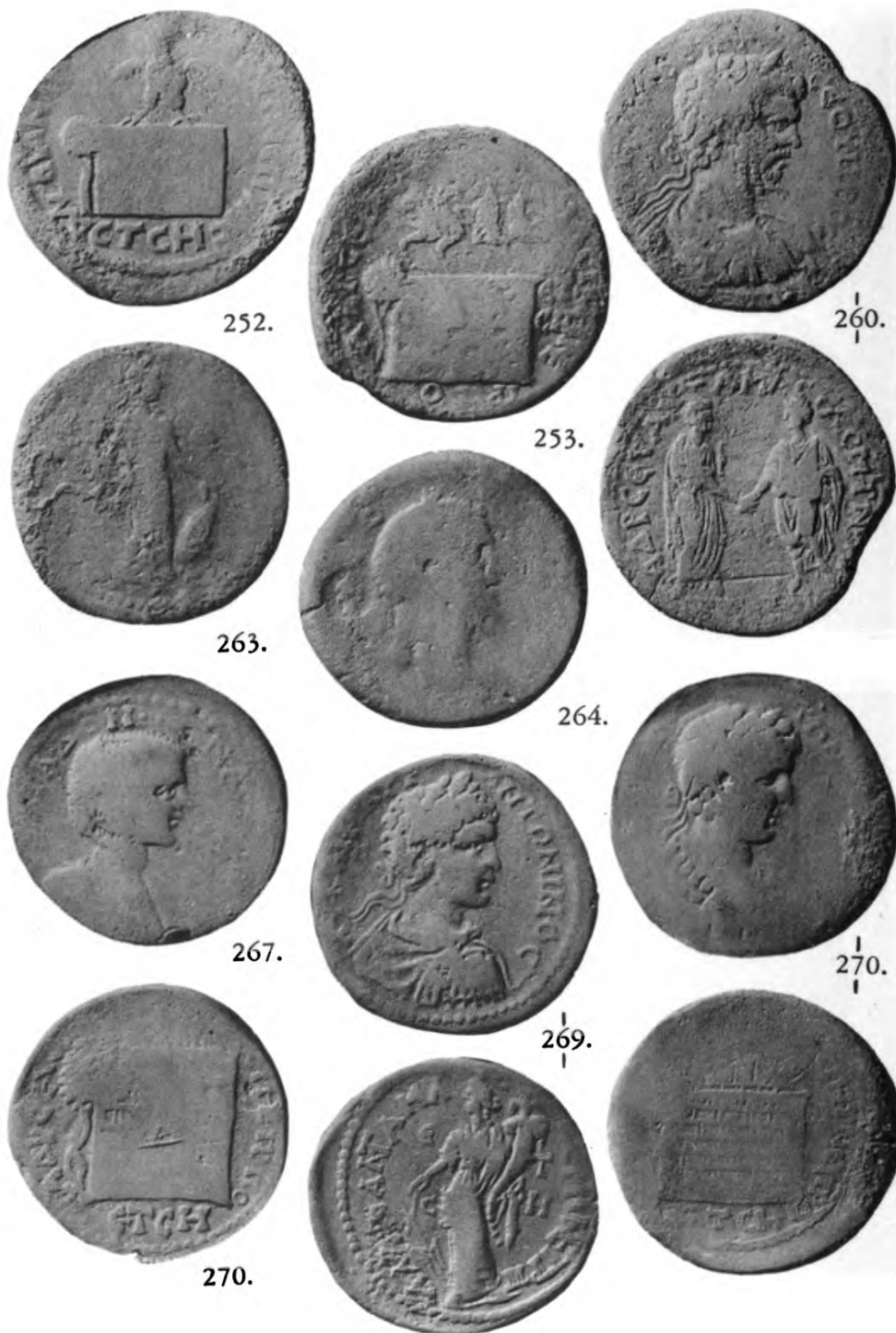




PLATE XI



271.



283.



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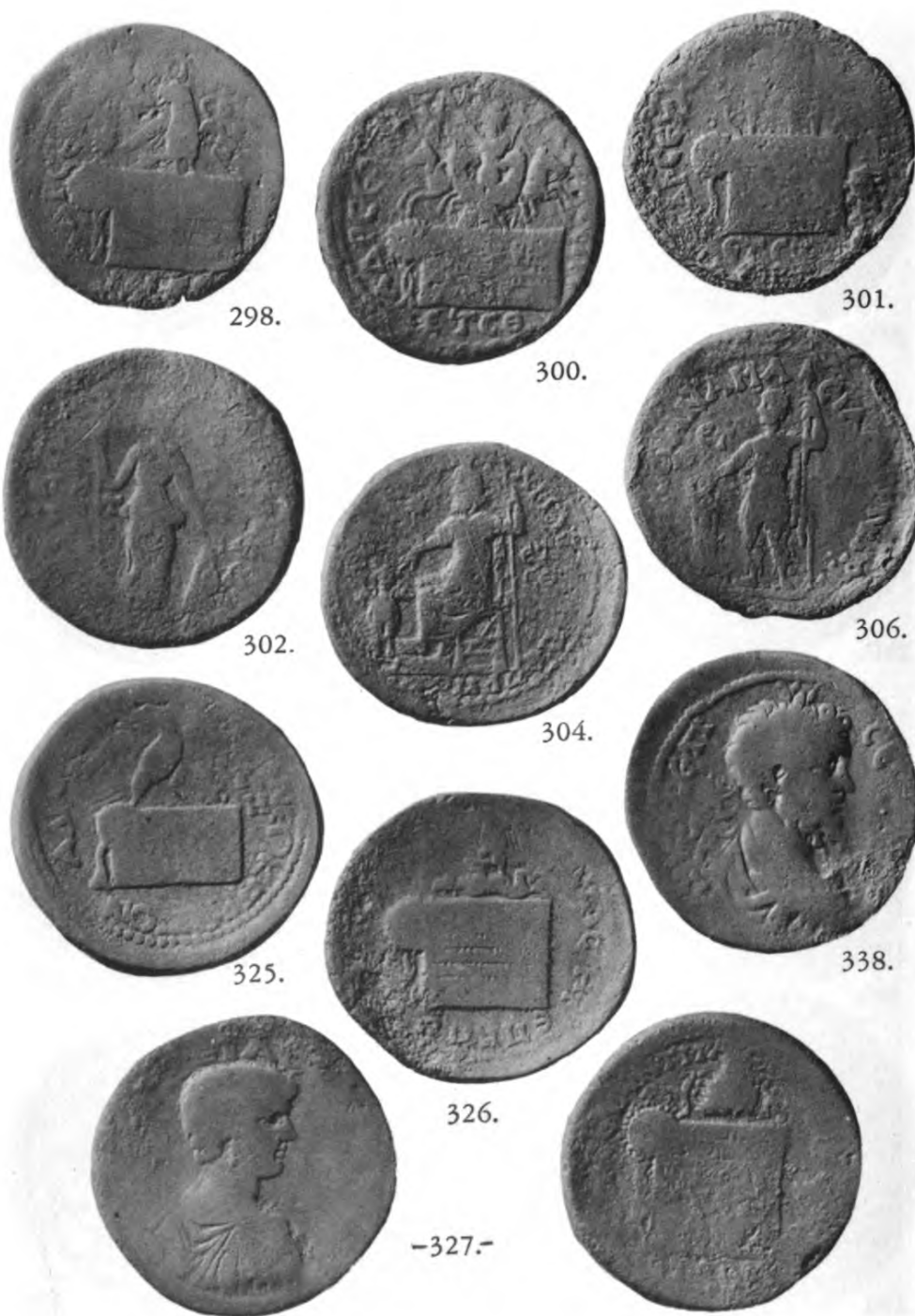


PLATE XII



339.



346.



340.



349.



350.



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# DURA HOARDS VIII-IX



359.



362.



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364.



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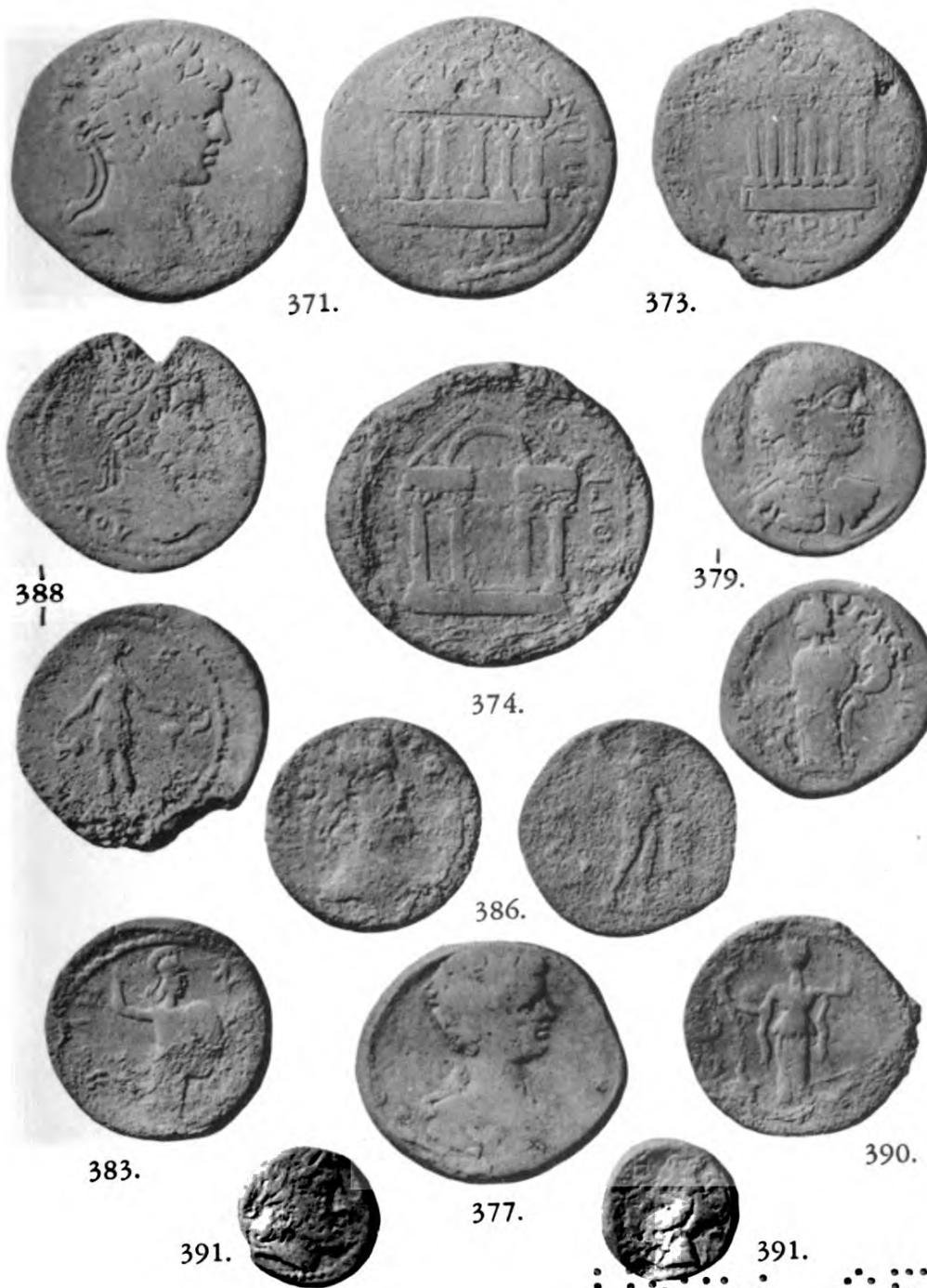
371.



372.



PLATE XIII



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